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HOLBROOK
AND
ALLIED FAMILIES

Compiled and Arranged for Publication
Under the Direction

of

ANNETTE CUMMINGS HOLBROOK McMASTER
(Mrs. John Dennis McMaster)

By

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To the honored
memory of my
father

1142196

Ralph Sheldon Holbrook

"Oh call back yesterday bid time return"

Goodbye - 10.00

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PREFACE

Genealogy is to history what childhood is to the man. For history originated in the traditions and origins of the family, its migrations and relationships within its branches and descents; and when it had settled into permanent roots in a designated spot, its relationship to its neighbors—other families like itself that had become domesticated, settling in one place, raising grain and cattle in order that the family might have an easier life and a greater chance of survival. And as a nation's heroes and great deeds are stimuli to patriotism, honor and valor, so the knowledge of the family's antecedents, of the glorious deeds of some of its members and the simple honorable lives of others is a stimulus to succeeding generations to write no unworthy deed into its records; to live their lives in honor and courage; to raise their children in the homely virtues of their ancestors.

The printed records of my own particular lines of descent being but fragmentary and at best greatly scattered and inaccessible, I had hoped, myself, to bring them together in one volume. But this as any one familiar with the work of the scientific genealogist knows is a tremendous task, so I called to my assistance Mr. A. Roberts Lord who has painstakingly and minutely covered the entire field of my origins, tracing the direct line in all its branches back in many cases to glorious beginnings.

In preparing this work he has had the wholehearted co-operation of those patient public servants, the staffs of the many public and private libraries and historical societies and the keepers of records in many cities and towns in the United States and abroad. He has consulted those sources of genealogical data seldom examined but by the keenest student; old newspapers; birth, death and marriage records in little village churches; tombstones in deserted cemeteries; land deeds

and mortgage records in town halls; wills, some never recorded but jealously guarded in little farm and city homes by other members of the family not always close connections of my branch; old letters, diaries and the innumerable public and private records still in manuscript form.

Mr. Lord wishes to acknowledge his especial indebtedness to the following individuals who have aided him in his researches: Mr. Conklin Mann, New York, New York; Mrs. Irene Mix Root, Hartford, Connecticut; Miss Marion Charlotte Reed, Boston, Massachusetts; Mr. Hammond Crawford, Mantua, Ohio; Mr. G. B. L. Arner, Washington, D. C.; Mr. E. B. Iams, Washington, Pennsylvania; Mr. Sam Henry, Sandleford, Coleraine, Ireland; the late Miss Ida B. Cummings, Santa Paula, California; and Mr. Arthur Washington Stuart, Toledo, Ohio.

The work has been, for both of us, extremely fascinating, and if those others into whose hands this book may come, have as much pleasure in consulting it as I have had in nurturing its growth, I shall feel amply repaid for my part in producing this addition to the literature of genealogy.

ANNETTE CUMMINGS HOLBROOK McMASTER.



Holbrook

HOLBROOK

ARMS:—Or, a chevron between ten crosses crosslet gules.

THE EARLIEST known grant of arms to the family of HOLBROOK, specifically that to Sir Richard de Holebrok of Suffolk and Norfolk, was recorded on the Charles Roll, 1285-1295 as "*Or crusilly and a chevron gules*". It was more clearly defined in a later grant assigned to Sir Richard's son, John de Holebrok, in 1301, as "*Or, a chevron between ten crosses crosslet gules.*"

Cut into a marble monument in the Luccombe Church, County Somerset, England, are the Stawell arms impaling Holbrooke. The Holbrooke impalment is identical to the arms illustrated on the opposite page. The monument was erected to the memory of the Reverend Thomas Stawell (1648-1732) and his wife Elizabeth Holbrooke (1668-1731). The Reverend Thomas Stawell, was for forty-three years, rector of the parish of Luccombe.

Several other Holbrook coats-of-arms are listed in authoritative source books on English heraldry. This would indicate a much greater spread of the Holbrook family, in the thirteenth and the fourteenth centuries, than is known to record.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME

While the surname of Holbrook is an old one, the family today is not widespread in England, though there are three parishes in England, which bear the name. One of these is in Derby, a second is in Suffolk; while the third, and the one from which this American branch descends, was situated in the Hundred of Norton-Ferris, in Somersetshire, about seventeen miles east of Glastonbury. The rolls of this Holbrook parish, for the periods within the reigns of Kings Henry V and VI (1413-1461) are still in existence.

Of the origin of the name Holbrook we can only make conjecture; it may well have been derived from the rivulet (i.e. brook) of that name, which flows through Holbrook parish, located in Suffolk, and it is quite possible that the first family to bear this name, lived near, or by this small stream, which empties into the River Stour, at Holbrook Bay.

In any event, it is safe to assume that the family took its name from a locality, rather than from an occupation, as is the case with so many New England families.

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The first records of the family name appears in the early part of the thirteenth century, a Rishard de Holebrookke, is found in the hundred Rolls of Suffolkshire, a Roger de Holebrookke, on the Nottinghamshire Rolls, and a William de Holebroc, on those of Lincolnshire.

There are records existing of the Suffolk branch of the family as follows:

Sir Richard de Holbrok was the son of the above William de Holebroc, of Lincolnshire. He was granted free warren at Tatingeston, Benetleye, Rushagh and Foxhole, County Suffolk, and at Senges, Norfolk on June 16, 1267. He was also custodian of the King's castles in twenty different counties and was appointed steward between the bridges of Oxford and Stamford on November 16, 1275, and one year later made Escheator in these two counties. In Parliament at Westminster, on September 29, 1278, he was a witness to the homage of Alexander, King of Scotland. During his lifetime, Sir Richard de Holbrok held many positions of trust, including that of steward to the King, to which he was appointed on May 30, 1285.

Died, February 27, 1291.

Married, Isabella.

Issue, among others, a son and heir.

Sir John de Holbrok, who was evidently considered a valiant soldier by his King, as he was summoned to defend the coast against the French on August 30, 1295, and six years later, to defend his country against the Scots. We do not know the exact date of Sir John's death but it must have been before December 6, 1306, for on that date his widow, and two others, held Knight's Fees in various parts of England, including one Fee at Freston and Holebrook, both of which are in County Suffolk. Married, Alice who must have been of noble birth, as we find her recorded as having been invited to the wedding of King Edward's daughter, Elizabeth, who married,

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the Count of Flanders. Sir John's widow, Alice died, December 8, 1309, leaving a vast estate, much of it in Suffolk.

Issue, among others.

John de Holebrok, who died October 12, 1316 leaving a widow, Petronilla, and a son.

Thomas de Holebrok, of County Suffolk, who left a son.

John de Holbrok, who was a principal in a pleading at Trinity, concerning a presentation to the church at Holton, County Suffolk, in the year 1382.

It is interesting to note that a Thomas Holbroke, of Wimborne Minster, County Dorset, had a daughter named Isabella. Several grandsons as well as the wife of Sir Richard de Holebrok, were named respectively Thomas and Isabella. Though it is entirely circumstantial, this and many other things including, the Stawell arms impaling Holbrooke, leads us to believe that the Somersetshire Holbrooks descended from the original Suffolk "de Holbrok" family.

Holbrook Parish was formerly situated in the Hundred of Norton-Ferris, Somersetshire about half way between Wimborne Minster and Glastonbury. Unfortunately, the only early records for this Holbrook Parish now in existence are the Rolls covering the period during the reigns of King Edward V and Henry VI (1413-1461) and these throw little light on the Holbrook family.

Apparently, there has always been a close alliance between the Holbrook and Tylle families. As early as 1379, we find record of a William Holbrook, who made a William Tylle of Glastonbury Abbey, his heir. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries there were numerous Holbrook-Tylle marriages, including that of Elizabeth Holbrook the sister of our American progenitor, who married William Tylle at the Church of Saint John the Baptist, Glastonbury in the year 1611.

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Glastonbury, a Municipal Borough since the time of Queen Anne, is located in the low marshy country of Somersetshire, twenty-five miles southwest of Bath, and five miles from Wells. It is on a peninsula formed by the River Brue, between the Polden and Mendip Hills. It was formerly known as Isle of Avalon or Apples.

Many Glastonbury houses are built from the materials of its ancient Abbey, which once covered sixty acres and to which the town owes its origin. The Abbey was founded in 708, and was ruined by the Danes sixty-five years later. In the year 1184 the town and its second Abbey were destroyed by fire. Through the generosity of Henry II both were rebuilt, only to be destroyed again by earthquakes on September 11, 1276.

There are several fine old churches, still in existence in Glastonbury, among them the Church of Saint John the Baptist which is located on the north side of the High Street. It stands today substantially as it was when rebuilt during the fifteenth century to replace an earlier Norman structure. It has a fine tower and several splendid fifteenth century monuments. We note that between the years 1428 and 1438, a Thomas "Colbrook" was the Church Warden of this quaint old church. It is quite reasonable to assume that the name "Colbrook" should have been Holbrook and that an error was made in the transcription by some fifteenth century scribe, as the name "Colbrook" does not appear before nor after the above dates in any of the existing church records. Moreover, the Holbrook family were members of this parish; the name appearing frequently on its earlier records.

Thomas Holbrook married, *Constans Thayer* at Thornbury, Gloucestershire, February 19, 1560. Thornbury is only a few miles north of Glastonbury, which was probably the home of Thomas Holbrook. William Holbrook of Glastonbury, the father of our American progenitor, named his first male child Thomas. There are many other circumstances that make it

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probable that Thomas and Constans (Thayer) Holbrook were the parents of,

William Holbrook who was born circa 1562. It is impossible to ascertain the exact date of his birth as the baptismal records of the Church of Saint John the Baptist, in which parish he was undoubtedly born, do not begin until 1600. His will, signed December 11, 1625 and probated in February of the following year, is still on record at Wells, the county seat of Somersetshire. This quaint document gives us considerable information on the Holbrook family. In this will, after commending his soul to Almighty God, he divided his earthly possessions amongst his children, viz., Thomas, John (if living), William the younger, his daughter Basell and his three grandsons. His son William Holbrook was made executor and residuary legatee while his sons-in-law, Clement Weaver Sr. and Thomas Tylve were appointed overseers.

Died, in Glastonbury, England, shortly before February 1, 1626.

Married, probably Edith, who was buried in the Church of Saint John the Baptist, in the month of June, 1612.¹

Issue:

1. Joan, born circa 1587, married (first) June 3, 1605 at St. John's Church, Glastonbury, Nickolas Bennett who was buried March 22, 1606. In the burial record he is called Bennet als Illarie. Joan Holbrook married (second) June 14, 1609/10, at St. John's Church, Randall Gylles.
2. Elizabeth, born circa 1590, married September 12, 1611 at St. John's Church, Thomas Tylve, who was one of the overseers of William Holbrook's will.
3. Thomas, born circa 1594, married September 12, 1616, Jane Powyes. His age was erroneously stated in the original manuscripts of the Hull Company sailing list of those who sailed in the "Hopewell". This list, now in the Public Record Office, London, England, gives his

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age at thirty-four at the time he took passage for America. Depositions made by him at three different times all agree in fixing 1594 as the year of his birth. Thomas Holbrook resided in Broadway, Somersetshire, in 1634. There is a hamlet by that name very near Glastonbury, and there are two other Broadways in the County. He settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts Bay Colony and became one of its foremost citizens and largest land owners. Much has been written of him in Weymouth and other local histories.

4. JOHN HOLBROOK, of whom below.
5. Rebecca, born circa 1597, married May 19, 1617, in St. John's Church, Glastonbury, Clement Weaver who was born circa 1592. He was one of the overseers of William Holbrook's will. Clement and Rebecca (Holbrook) Weaver immigrated to New England and settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts Bay Colony. They were next door neighbors of Thomas Holbrook, with whom Clement Weaver was in partnership in many land and other business dealings.
6. William, born circa 1600. He had a daughter baptized at St. John's Church, Glastonbury, June 29, 1629/30.
7. Basil (Basell), married January 27, 1625/26 at St. John's Church, Glastonbury, Philip Wrinkmore.²

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

JOHN HOLBROOK, son of William Holbrook of Glastonbury, Somersetshire, England was born circa 1595. The marriage records of his brothers and sisters are found in the Parish Register of St. John's Church, but his marriage is not recorded there. It is evident that he left Glastonbury for broader fields before or about the time of reaching majority. As further proof in 1625 (which was several years after his marriage) although upon most friendly terms, his father did not know whether he was living or dead. This is shown by William Holbrook's will, signed in Glastonbury, December 11, 1625, and in which provision was made for grandsons, Thomas Holbrook Jr.; Edmund Tylye; and Clement Weaver Jr., to have, "*My grounds att yee moore geate together with ye leases and Conveyances thereof*" "*if my son John Holbrook be dead*" but "*if he be livinge*" John to have this land.

The testator died in less than two months after signing his will and it is extremely doubtful that he saw his son, John Holbrook before he died. It is hard to believe that John Holbrook could have been in his native England, and yet so thoroughly out of touch with his family. It is reasonable to assume therefore, that John Holbrook had already emigrated from England prior to 1625.

Other than in Plymouth Colony, New England, records are very incomplete prior to 1630. The Weymouth, Massachusetts Bay Colony Church Records disappeared with the removal of

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Mr. Newman in 1644; however, it is known that John Holbrook's fourth child was born there in 1627, and there is every reason to believe that he was in Weymouth or at least in New England three years earlier.

Settlements at Dorchester and Weymouth, Massachusetts were attempted in 1622 and in 1624 a colony of substantial settlers arrived. It is probable that John Holbrook came to New England with the Puritans of the latter group, for where else could he and his family have been in 1625?

He was in Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635 and in 1640 he was made freeman there. In the same year his name appeared in Rehoboth, Plymouth Colony Records and in Weymouth Town Records, under circumstances which show that he was not a newcomer to America.

John Holbrook settled in that part of Weymouth known as "Old Spain". It was undoubtedly chosen for its harbor and peninsular formation, which was ideal for confining cattle.

The Holbrooks of the second generation in America all began life in good circumstances, which shows that for his day, John Holbrook, as well as his brother Thomas, had a comfortable fortune.

Died, probably before 1644.

Married, Sarah in England. She died in Weymouth, Massachusetts Bay Colony, November 14, 1643.

Issue of John and Sarah Holbrook:

1. RICHARD, of whom below.
2. William, born in England circa 1620. Freeman Massachusetts Bay Colony, May 10, 1648. "William Holbrook dismissed from Dorchester Massachusetts Church February

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16, 1661, to join First Church of Milford.” Died at Milford, Colony of Connecticut, June 27, 1670.

3. Daniel, born circa 1623. Took Freeman Oath at Springfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony May 10, 1648.
4. Thomas, born circa 1627 at Weymouth, Massachusetts Bay Colony, was a resident of Dorchester from 1645 to 1652 and of Sherborn from 1652 to 1705. Married (first) Experience Leland; (second) Hannah Sheppard; married (third) at Medfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony, Margaret Bouker. He died at Sherborn, Massachusetts Bay Colony, April 11, 1705.
5. Margaret, born circa 1630, married Nickolas Rockwood.
6. Nathaniel, probaly died young. While many claim him the son of John Holbrook, Nathaniel could be a grandson, for the early authorities in searching diligently to find parents for the unplaced and puzzling Holbrooks, often named in error grandchildren as children.³

II

RICHARD HOLBROOK, son of John and Sarah Holbrook was born in England circa 1617. He was one of the original proprietors of Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635, and signed the agreement of December 2, 1646. (The present city of Milton, Massachusetts was known as Dorchester until 1644, when it became part of Rehoboth). Springfield, Massachusetts was settled by emigrants from Roxbury and Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony. Richard Holbrook was one of them. It was here he was made Freeman May 10, 1648.

In the spring of 1653 a party of twelve Puritans left Cape Cod and sailed to Long Island, New York for the purpose of planting a colony. Richard Holbrook was among them. They landed at Oyster Bay and on April 2, 1653 “Richard Houldbrook, Robert Williams and Daniel Whithead purchased from

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Raskokas, Sagamore of Matinecock and Twenty-one other Indians", the first tract ever recorded in what is now Huntington, Long Island. This tract which has always been known as the "Old First Purchase" extended from the present Cold Spring Harbor to Northport and was paid for with six coats, six bottles, six hatchets, six shovels, ten knives, six fathom of wampum, thirty eel spears or muxes and thirty needles.

Richard Holbrook built the first house erected within the limits of the present city of Huntington, Long Island and his son Abel was the first white child born there. On February 6, 1657/58, he returned to New England and settled in Milford, Connecticut where he was an After Planter.

His will was signed March 29, 1670.

Died, in Milford, Connecticut in 1670.

Married, Agnes who survived him a few years.

Issue of Richard and Agnes Holbrook:

1. John, who became a prominent citizen of Roxbury, Massachusetts. He was a tanner by occupation and left an estate of four hundred and seventy eight pounds. Died December 25, 1678 of smallpox. Married Elizabeth Hemenway.
2. DANIEL, of whom below.
3. Abigail, baptized March 26, 1648, at Dorchester. Married April 8, 1668, Joseph Hawkins and settled in Derby Connecticut.
4. Mary, born March 17, 1650 at Dorchester. Married September 8, 1678 in Milford, Connecticut, Ephraim Wheeler.
5. Israel, married November 20, 1667, Mary Welch. Israel died December 29, 1680. Mary (Welch) Holbrook married (second) April 12, 1683, John Merwin Sr.
6. Abel, born in Huntington, Long Island, New York in 1653. He was one of the first settlers of Derby, Connecticut,

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removed there in April 1775. On May 13, 1675, he was granted land on Sentinel Hill. He had the first tavern in Derby and conducted it from 1704 to 1716. He and Isaac Nickolas were chosen the first Deacons of the First Church of Derby. The millstone from Abel Holbrook's cornmill is now on the lawn of the Derby Library as a sundial. Died in Derby, Connecticut, October 20, 1740. Married (first) November 20, 1683, Hanna Merwin who was born November 15, 1683 and was the daughter of Miles Merwin Sr. Abel Holbrook married (second) Sarah (Platt) Beach.

7. Hannah, born on Long Island circa 1656. Died circa 1745. aged 89. Married November 23, 1676, Ebenezer Johnson.
8. Patience, born at Milford, Connecticut, December 19, 1658. Married June 1678, Joseph Wheeler.
9. Pelatiah, baptized at Milford, Connecticut, April 5, 1661. He was a carpenter by occupation and died 1707. Married Martha daughter of Andrew Stamford. Martha (Stamford) Holbrook married (second) Mr. Arnold.⁴

III

DANIEL HOLBROOK, son of Richard and Agnes Holbrook was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts circa 1645. He first settled in Milton, Massachusetts. After remaining there a short time he returned to his birthplace where he was living on October 10, 1666. Before February 3, 1667 he removed to Dedham, Massachusetts, for on the above date the Selectman of Dedham gave him a permit to keep sheep. On September 18, 1667 and on October 20 of the same year, he made payments toward the Dedham Schoolmaster's salary. In 1668 he settled in the nearby town of Roxbury, Massachusetts where his brother John was well established. Here he became a member of the First Religious Society (Unitarian).

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Due probably to his early death, the following is the only land record found. "*I, James Draper of Roxbury and I, Daniel Holbrook and Mariam, my wife, both of Roxbury, County of Suffolk, New England, for fifty pounds pd. by Joseph Dudley of Roxbury.*" "*Eleven acres, one dwelling house in Roxbury—bounded by land of the heirs of Mr. Allin of Dedham, on west, south, by other lands of James Draper, highway east, and woodlands of Scarbrough, Bugby, Prentice etc. north.*"

Signed 5 Nov. 1672

James Draper (signature)

Daniel Holbrook (signature)

Mariam Holbrook (signature)

James Draper acknowledged this deed July 15, 1674. Mariam Holbrook signed and delivered deed November 29, 1672.

After residing in Roxbury about five years he met an untimely death in this peculiar way. Having a sharp knife in his pocket, he fell while climbing a stone wall and from the knife sustained a wound from which he died almost immediately.

The inventory of Daniel Holbrook's estate was taken September 1, 1673. His widow was first granted Administration which she renounced in favor of John Holbrook, his brother, and Thomas Harris.

Died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, July 21, 1673 and he was buried there in July on the twenty-third day of the same year.

Married Mariam Draper.⁵

[*DRAPER* —

ARMS:—Argent on a fesse engraved between three Annulets gules, as many covered cups or.

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CREST:—A Stag's head gules, attired gold, charged on the neck with a fesse between three Annulets or.

MOTTO:—Vicit perpetit.

Few American families can trace their ancestry back into the deep recesses of the past as can the Drapers. The family was so well established in Yorkshire, England by 1590 that in one parish "Heptonstall", from 1593 to 1695, there were over one hundred entries in the register. It is unfortunate that the volume containing the earliest record of the Heptonstall Parish was lost or destroyed many years ago. The volume doubtless contained important records pertaining to the Draper and allied families.

Thomas Draper, of Stoneslack in Heptonstall signed his will June 21, 1603, it was proved October 6, 1603; buried in Heptonstall, July 9, 1603; married Grace Newall, daughter of James Newall. She was buried in Heptonstall, June 21, 1600; issue among others, a son,

William Draper, owner of many acres of land and houses in Heptonstall. He made his will March 4, 1634; buried in Heptonstall, October 10, 1635; married in Heptonstall, August 29, 1603, Grace Mitchell; issue among others, the youngest child, a son,

James Draper, baptized in Heptonstall, July 28, 1622. He was the progenitor of the American family and is first found a townsman of Dedham, Massachusetts Bay Colony, January 2, 1653/54. He was a weaver, as were many other Drapers in England. Between October 1667 and August 1668 he removed to Roxbury, Massachusetts where he was made Freeman in 1690. The house which he built in Roxbury was still in fine condition when destroyed by fire in 1870.

James Draper was one of the original proprietors of Lancaster, and a landowner in Charlestown. However there is no evidence that he ever resided in either town.

Died, intestate in Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, July 13, 1697 and was buried in West Roxbury where his tombstone may still be seen.

Married, in Heptonstall, England, April 21, 1646, Mariam Stanefield, daughter of Gideon and Grace (Wadsworth) Stansfield. She was born in Heptonstall, November 27, 1625 and died in Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, January, 1697. She is buried in West Roxbury beside her husband.

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Issue among eight others, the oldest child, a daughter,

Mariam Draper, born in Heptonstall, Yorkshire, England February 7, 1646/47. She was the only child born in England and came to New England with her parents.

The Suffolk County Court Records, Session of July 29, 1673, contained the following: "*In answer to the petition on Mariam Holbrook, Widow, the Court orders that the sd. widow have the bed she lyeth on and the Furniture belonging to it & forty shillings out of the estate of her late husband Daniel Holbrooke deceased in movables & that Deacon Parcke & mr. Thomas Weld bee a committee to set out the rest of that Estate to the Creditors according to Proporcion between this and the next Court of this County & then to make a return of what they have doe therein.*"

Mariam Draper married (first) Daniel Holbrook.

Married (second) Edward Johnson of Woburn, Massachusetts.⁶

Issue of Daniel and Mariam (Draper) Holbrook:

1. Daniel, born in Dedham, Massachusetts, August 18, 1667, died young.
2. Abigail, born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, May 13, 1669.
3. DANIEL, of whom below.

DANIEL HOLBROOK, son of Daniel and Mariam (Draper) Holbrook was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, November 13, 1671. On July 27, 1699 he served as an inquest juror regarding the sudden death of Samuel Peabody of Roxbury. He was a blacksmith by occupation with a shop in Roxbury as early as 1698. On October 5, 1699 at a hearing of Jane Davis, Daniel Holbrook Jr. "asked Joseph Sever what business he had in Court" and on April 12, 1700 with several others made affidavit as to the very good character of the above Jane.

The following deeds are the only land records found and are very interesting.

"John Sever of Muddy River within the township of Boston . . . Cordwainer & Sarah his wife send greetings Know

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ye that sd. John Sever and Sarah his Wife for . . . Seventy Pounds . . . paid, . . . by Daniel Holbrook of Roxbury . . . Blacksmith . . . do . . . sell . . . Daniel Holbrook . . . a Certain piece . . . of land . . . in Roxbury (with the house thereon standing & the Orchard therein Contained) being three Acres . . . bounded by Land of Capt. Timothy Stevens Northeast & southeast upon Land of Stephen Williams Southwest And upon the High way Northwest . . .”

2 April 1703

Wit: Richard Hall

Sarah Sever

John Sever and Seal

Sarah Sever and Seal

Acknowledge 2 April 1703, recorded 17 April 1703.

Daniel Holbrook greatly improved this property as is shown in the purchase price in above deed and the selling price of Muddy River & Sarah his wife butting upon . . . Land later as is shown in the following.

. . . “Daniel Holbrook of Roxbury . . . Blacksmith . . . Know ye that I . . . for divers good causes and . . . Especially for . . . three hundred pounds in good Currnt. bills of Publick Credit . . . paid . . . by Thomas Walter of Roxbury aforesd. or Tenant. with the appurces., & all the yard garden Orchard and land thereunto belonging . . . being in Roxbury . . . three acres . . . which I the sd. Holbrook formerly purchased from John Sever of Muddy River & Sarah his wife butting upon . . . Land theretofore of Capt. Timothy Stevens on the Northeast & Southeast by land formerly of Stephen Williams now appertaining to Isaac Williams on the Southwest and upon the Highway Northwest . . . together with all . . . the housing Edifices buildings, barne shop & fences standing thereon . . . In Witness whereof I the sd. Daniel Holbrook & Eilzabeth my wife in

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*token of her free Concent . . . and full relinquishment of all her
her right of Dowry . . . have here unto set our hands and Seals
. . . 9 Sept. 1718.*

Wit: Philip Searle

Daniel Holbrook and

Samuel Stevens

Elizabeth Holbrook and seal

*Acknowledge 13 Oct. 1718 by both, recorded 27 Nov. 1718
(ibid., 33: VEC)*

Upon the sale of this Roxbury home he removed with his wife and younger children to Lebanon, Connecticut.

Died probably in Lebanon, after April 1, 1720.

Married Elizabeth Sever.⁷

[SEAVER —

ARMS:—Argent a chevron gules between three doves, pecking sheaves of wheat, all proper.

CREST:—A hand and arm, holding a sword erect, encircled by a laurel wreath, all proper.

MOTTO:—Sume superbiam quaestam meritis.

Robert Seaver, the founder of the family in America was born in 1608, where, has not been ascertained, but the conjecture is that it was in England. March 24, 1633/34, at the age of twenty-five he took the oaths of supremacy and allegiance to pass for New England in the ship "Mary and John" of London, Robert Sayers, Master. It is probable that he reached New England sometime in June, 1634. He was in Roxbury, Massachusetts previous to December of the same year.

Before 1635 he built a house in Roxbury, located on the river more than a half mile from the Meeting House. Although the General Court had agreed that no dwelling should be more than a half mile distant, on May 23, 1639, the Court granted the petition to Robert Seaver and four others to remain in the houses "they have built and do dwell in".

Robert Seaver was made Freeman April 18, 1637. He signed a petition May 31, 1647 praying the confirmation of

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Hugh Pritchard as Captain of the Train Band of Roxbury. On January 15, 1665 he was chosen one of the Selectman. His will dated January 16, 1681 and proved July 5, 1683, names sons: Shubael, Caleb, Joshua, son-in-law Samuel Crafts.

Died May 13, or June 6, 1683.

Married in Roxbury December, 10, 1634, Elizabeth Ballard, probably a sister of William Ballard, a fellow passenger on the "Mary and John" with Robert Seaver. Elizabeth according to the Church records came to Roxbury in 1633 and soon thereafter joined the Church. Died in Roxbury, June 6, 1657.

Issue of Robert and Elizabeth (Ballard) Seaver, among four others, a son,

Caleb Seaver, twin brother of Joshua, resided in Roxbury. He and all of his descendants wrote their name Sever while all other members of the family spelled it with an "a". On May 7, 1687 he sold land in Roxbury situated on the highway to Muddy Creak.

Married in Roxbury, December 15, 1671 to Sarah Inglesby. She died on January 31, 1708.

Issue among six others, a daughter,

Elizabeth Sever, born in Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, January 20, 1674, baptized November 24, 1674. She was the sister of the noted Reverend Nickolas Sever, of Harvard College.

Died in Lebanon, Colony of Connecticut, April 21, 1720.

Married in Roxbury, May 29, 1696, Daniel Holbrook.

Issue of Daniel and Elizabeth (Sever) Holbrook, all born in Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony.

1. Daniel, born June 28, 1697; died July 12, 1697.
2. Elizabeth, born April 1, 1699; died November 7, 1702.
3. Daniel, born October 25, 1701; died young.
4. Nathaniel, born July 31, 1703. He was a resident of Lebanon, Connecticut, where he died July 25, 1787, aged 84 years
5. Abel, born June 28, 1705; died April 28, 1706.
6. Abel, born February 16, 1707. He made his home in Lebanon, Connecticut.

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

7. Elizabeth, born December 23, 1709.
8. Sarah, born May 31, 1713; died September 12, 1714.
9. NICHOLAS, of whom below.
10. Pelatiah, born March 14, 1717. He resided in Lebanon, Connecticut and married probably (second) October 29, 1768, Mary Clarke.⁸

NICKOLAS HOLBROOK, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Sever) Holbrook was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony December 17, 1714. When a lad of about four or five years he was taken by his parents to their new home in Lebanon, Connecticut, where the first public record of him is found in 1736. From the inventory of his estate it is evident that like father he was also a smith, for such items as "smiths, bellows" and iron are listed therein and in Nickolas Holbrook's will his shop is mentioned.

In May, 1740 he was admitted to the First Congregational Church of Lebanon. No office in Lebanon was held by him. Apparently his young family and his work were too absorbing to permit outside interests, and his early death cut off any possible career.

His will drawn when he was a young man of twenty-nine afflicted with a fatal illness, indicates his diligence, serious mind and deep interest in the welfare of his children, as he left instructions in his will to sell his property in Lebanon and invest "in lands in som new Township where it may be judged best for ye interest of my children and most likely to advance them" and that may explain the appearance of Elias in Tolland.

The will of Nickolas Holbrook follows. *In the name of God, Amen, this 28th day of January 1742/43 I Nathaniel (Sic)* Holbrook of Lebanon, in the County of Windham and Colony of Connecticut in New England, being sick and weak*

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

in body but sound of mind and memory thanks be given unto God, and Calling to mind ye mortality of my body and Knowing it is appointed for all men once to dye do make and ordain this my last will and Testament. That is to say, princeapaly and first of all I give and Commend My Soul into ye Hands of God that gave it Hoping in ye passion and merits of Jesus Christ ye only Saviour for ye pardon of all my sins and ye Inheritance of Everlasting life, and my body I Commend to the Earth to be buried in decent Christian manner at ye Decretion of my Executors Expecting a Day of Ressurrection when I shall receive ye same again by ye mighty power of God and as Touching such wordly Estate Wherewith It hath pleased God to bless me in this life I give Remise and Dispose of ye same in ye following manar and form.

Impr. I give to Mary my beloved Wife all my Household stuf and Indoor moveables With what money I shall have by me or my Debts Deto me and all my Cretures; wch. all shall have at ye last apprisement of lawfull man under oath and what this shall want of being ye value of two hundred and fifty pounds in money and Tenour Shall be made up to hur in money out of ye Produce of my Real Estate When it is sold as I shall hereafter order. This sd. 250 pounds to be hur own and hur heirs for ever except som silk blankits wch. were my mother Holbrooks and my Will is that untill my Real Estate be sould she shall Have the use and improvement of ye Whole of it for hur self and hur children.

Itm. my Will is that my Executors Hereafter named Shall at the first Conveinant oppertunity sell my hows and land and all the appurtenances Thereof, as also my shop, tools and Out Doar movables at ye best advantage It can be sould and with the Produce Thereof shall pay all my just Debts as also Ye

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

legaces wch. I have given my Wife that it shall make up ye movables Given hur ye value of 250 younds old Tenour & do what is necessary for ye support of my children till they can be comfortably disposed of to be brought up without charge to my Estate.

Item My Will is that ye Rest of ye Produce of my Real Estate shall be laide out at ye best discretion of my Executors in Lands in som new Township Where it may be judged for ye best interest of my children and most likely to advance them and my Will is that ye land so bought by my Executors shall be divided between my three children (viz) Eunice, Elias and Nickolas in mannar following that is to say It shall be Divided into five parts equal for Quantity and Quality When my eldest child becomes of ye age of Twenty-one years: and of these my Two sons Elias and Nickolas shall each of them have Two parts and my Daughter Eunice one part or fifth and I also give my sd. daughter Eunice the silk blankets wch. was my mother Holbrooks wch. I have above Excepted out of ye household movables Given to my wife.

And I do hereby Constitute make and ordain Mary my beloved Wife and loving brother Nathaniel and Abel Holbrook my Executrix and Executors of this my last Will and Testament Hereby revoking and voide all other Wills legacies Bequests and Executors by me in any ways Heretofore Named Willed Bequeathed and Ratifieing Confirming this and no other to be my last Will and Testt.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seall the Day and year first mentioned.

Signed Sealed Published Pronounced and Declared by ye sd. Nickolas To be his last Will and Testament.

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

In Presents of us:

Nickolas Holbrook (Seal)

Jonathan Lyman jur.

Stephan Taylor

Henry Bliss

Windham sst. Lebanon June 23d 1743

(Note: Inventory was taken by Jedediah Phelps and Samuel Webster.

** Copied "Nathaniel" in Record Books in Error as it is signed Nickolas, and all other documents are for the estate of Nickolas.*

Nickolas Holbrook died in Lebanon, Connecticut March 17, 1743.

Married Mary Bliss.⁹

[*BLISS* —

ARMS:—Argent, on a bend cottised azure, three garbs, or.

CREST:—A garb or.

The surname Bliss had its origin from the ancient Norman-French House of Blois, which was represented in the train of William the Norman. The founding of the Blois or Bliss family in England dates from the Norman Conquest. The French name of Blois was modified gradually by the Saxons to Bloys, Blyse, Blysse and Blisse.

Thomas Blisse, the first of the direct line of whom there is any authentic information was a wealthy land owner and lived in Belstone parish, County Devon, England. He died in 1635. Issue among four others, a son,

Thomas Blisse, the progenitor of this American Bliss family was born in Belstone Parish, circa 1585. With his younger brother George Blisse, and their families, they embarked at Plymouth, England in the late summer of 1635 and landed at Boston in the autumn of the same year. Thomas Blisse settled across the bay in that part of Boston called "The Mount", afterwards named Braintree and today called Quincy.

Here he remained for two years and then removed with his family to Hartford, Colony of Connecticut, where he was one of the original proprietors. He was assigned lot number 58, located a short distance west of the present Lafayette Street and just south of the Old State House.

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Died in Hartford, Colony of Connecticut in 1640.

Married, in England, Margaret Lawrence.

Issue among nine others, six of whom were born in England,
a son:

John Bliss, born in Hartford, Colony of Connecticut in 1640. After the death of his father he was taken by his mother Margaret Bliss*, to Springfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony.

In 1658 John Bliss removed to Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony and there during the famous witchcraft trial of his sister Mary Bliss. He was granted land in Northampton; his homelot being on Market Street, next to that granted his brother-in-law Joseph Parsons. In 1686 he returned to Springfield and settled in that part of the town which is now Longmeadow.

Died in Longmeadow, Massachusetts Bay Colony, September 10, 1702.

Married, Patience Burt.

(See Burt)

Issue among six others, a son,

Thomas Bliss, born in Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony, October 29, 1673. He resided in Longmeadow, Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Died August 12, 1758.

Married, Mary Macranny.

(See Macranny)

Issue among three others, a daughter,

Mary Bliss, born in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, December 4, 1715. She was admitted from Longmeadow to the First Congregational Church in Lebanon, Colony of Connecticut, September 19, 1736.

Married in Longmeadow, February 3, 1736, Nicholas Holbrook.¹⁰

* *Margaret Bliss purchased a tract in Springfield, one mile square. Both Margaret and Bliss Streets are so named in her honor.*

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

[BURT —

The name of Burt is on record as early as the year 1199, it has honorable mention in many of the English Counties from that date to the present time.

Henry Burt, the progenitor of the American family was born in Harberton Parish, Devonshire, England. He was in Roxbury, Massachusetts as early as 1638. Before December 24, 1640, he removed to Springfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony. On January 5, 1641, he was granted lot number 10 in the second division of Springfield. On February 15, 1641 Henry Burt served as a juryman, and on January 26, 1642 he was chosen to lay out the "meddowe land on the Aggawan" for the use of the inhabitants. In the town records of early Springfield there are many grants to Henry Burt between 1641 and 1659. September 26, 1641 he was elected selectman, which office he held until the time of his death. He was made Freeman at Springfield, April 13, 1648. "Feb. 18, 1656 it was voted that Henry Burt should carry on the work of the Sabbath in this plase" for which the town allowed fifty pounds; however Mr. Burt would accept only forty pounds. His family occupied the "Little Seate by the Deacon's Seate" in Springfield's first Church. He was obviously a man of ability and education as is shown by his selection to discharge the most important religious and civil duties.

Died, in Springfield, April 20, 1662.

Married, Ulaliah.

Issue among ten others, a daughter.

Patience Burt, born in Springfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony, August 18, 1645.

Died in that part of Springfield, now Longmeadow, October 25, 1732.

Married, October 7, 1667, John Bliss. ¹¹

[MACRANNY —

Prior to William Macranny, little is known of this family, which was apparently small. Either William Macranny had no male issue, or the spelling of the name was changed so radically as to make it impossible to trace.

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William Macranny, petitioned the Springfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony town meeting, February 7, 1687 for a grant of land adjoining that of Samuel Terry; this grant was made March 14, 1698/99. He was chosen fence viewer, March 8, 1697/98 and re-elected March 12, 1699-1700. The Springfield town meeting of May 4, 1698 allowed Macranny twenty shillings for killing four "Catamounts". On April 7, 1707 he was granted lot number 21 on the west side of the "Greate River" (Connecticut River). The lot record found was a grant of five acres adjoining the land bought from Nathaniel Dumbleton and in lieu of the land he allowed for the country road.

Died before January 22, 1727.

Married, Margaret.

Issue, a daughter.

Mary Macranny, born in Springfield, November 2, 1690.

Died March 30, 1761.

Married May 2, 1714. Thomas Bliss.¹²

Issue of Nickolas and Mary (Bliss) Holbrook.

1. Eunice, born April 11, 1737.
2. Nickolas.
3. ELIAS, of whom below.

VI

ELIAS HOLBROOK, son of Nickolas and Mary (Bliss) Holbrook was born at Lebanon, Colony of Connecticut and baptized there June 8, 1740. Early in life he established himself in Tolland, Connecticut, though exact date of his removal is not known but it was before October 15, 1767. Like so many others of the earlier generations, Elias Holbrook was a tanner by occupation, but this was far from his only activity. Elias Holbrook was a large land owner in Tolland and there are fifty-five land transfers recorded in which he was grantee or grantor. He owned many parcels of land in Tolland Center, also land in

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Grant's Hill (Skeengamony), and in the northeast section of the town. He took an active part in both civil and military affairs throughout and after the Revolution and was among those of Tolland who marched to Lexington, Massachusetts, in answer to the alarm of April 19th, 1775. Later he was commissioned Lieutenant, then Captain of the militia. On September 23, 1777, as a member of the Committee of Selectmen, he was appointed to provide clothing for the Revolutionary Soldiers from Tolland in the Continental Army and, on December 28, 1778, it was voted that Elias Holbrook be given charge of all military stores belonging to the town.

At various times over a period of twenty years he acted as Selectman, Surveyor of Highways, Pound Keeper, Toller, Brander, etc.

The will of Captain Elias Holbrook, was made November 7, 1814, the first codicil being added November 12, 1814 and the second added March 2, 1815. The will was probated August 18, 1815, witnesses "Elizabeth Stears, Jona Barnes and Ansel Nash". The will mentions "*my well beloved wife, my daughter Mary Ann, my son Bliss Holbrook, my son, Elias, Nickolas and Walter, my son Henry Bliss, my daughter Betsey, wife of Daniel Cobb, my daughter Caroline wife of Zadock Hatch and children of my son Joseph, my friend and neighbor Ashbel Steel to be executor*"; mention is also made of "*my tan Works*".

The bond for the above will was issued March 4, 1816 to Elizabeth Holbrook admx. with Henry B. Holbrook and Daniel Griggs surety. On June 10, 1816, another bond for this will was issued to Henry B. Holbrook "in the room and stead of Mary Holbrook executor", the surety being this time Daniel Griggs and Jeduthan Paulk.

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

The inventory which was taken August 1, 1816 by John Warren and Ashbel Steel, totaled \$2728.43.

Died in Tolland, Connecticut, May 8, 1815.

Married Elizabeth Benton.¹³

(*Note: Bliss Holbrook and Henry Bliss Holbrook are one and the same.*)

[BENTON —

ARMS:—Sable five fusils in bend argent.

CREST:—On a mount vert. a lamb carrying a flag azure.

The Benton family is of Norman origin. The name is found in English records as early as the twelfth century and in the very early records most often found in southeastern Wiltshire. The New England Bentons are descended from Edward and Andrew Benton, uncle and nephew respectively.

Andrew Benton, son of John and Mary (Southwood) Benton was born in the parish of Epping, County Essex, England, and was baptized there October 15, 1620. He immigrated to Wethersfield, Colony of Connecticut, in 1638 and was one of the first settlers in Milford, Colony of Connecticut, in April of the following year. In the original allotment of Milford Lands, November 1639, he received lot number 64 which he exchanged in 1647 for lot number 62. On this homelot he built a frame house, one of the first in Milford. Mr. Benton was admitted to the Old Milford Church, March 4, 1648. As early as 1660 he removed to Hartford, Colony of Connecticut, where he took the Freeman's Oath May 11, 1665. Here he was active in Church and civil affairs and became owner of several parcels of land. As late as 1901 a portion of the Benton homestead in Hartford was still standing.

Died, in Hartford, Colony of Connecticut, July 31, 1683.

Married Hannah Stocking.

(See Stocking)

Issue among others, a son.

Samuel Benton, born at Milford, Colony of New Haven,

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October 7, 1656. From about four years of age he resided in Hartford, Colony of Connecticut where he became an influential and enterprising citizen. He was a large land owner in Hartford, Tolland and Harwinton. He was one of the first proprietors in both Harwinton and Tolland; Surveyor of Highways in Hartford, 1713, 1714 and 1715 and was also Selectman in that town. He was admitted to the Second Church of Hartford September 23, 1716. The house in which he lived stood on the present Washington Street. On August 8, 1711, Samuel Benton was allowed one pound, nineteen shillings on account of services in aid of the expedition against Canada. His will dated April 4, 1744, and probated July 3, 1746, covers a large estate for that period.

Died April 10, 1746 and was buried the following day in the cemetery at Hartford.

Married Sarah Chatterton.

(See Chatterton)

Issue among eight others, a son.

Samuel Benton, Jr., born at Hartford, Colony of Connecticut, August 8, 1680. He was a first proprietor in Tolland, Connecticut in 1716. He was given considerable land by his father during his lifetime and, in his father's will, valuable property in the west division of Hartford.

Died in Tolland, Connecticut, February 8, 1763.

Married Mary Pomery.

(See Pomery)

Issue among six others, a son.

Timothy Benton, born at Hartford, Colony of Connecticut and baptized there March 9, 1710. He also resided in Tolland Connecticut where his will dated March 26, 1776 and probated June 6, 1785, mentions "my only son Timothy Benton" and "all my seven daughters". The inventory which was taken by Belaleel Atkinson and Samuel Ladd totaled three hundred and sixty-two pounds exclusive of real property.

Died in Tolland, Connecticut, May 29, 1785.

Married Abigail Scott.

(See Scott)

Issue among eight others, a daughter

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Elizabeth Benton, born in Tolland, Connecticut, February 21, 1746/47.

Died in Tolland, April 28, 1816, age 69 years.

Married in Tolland, October 15, 1767, Elias Holbrook.¹⁴

[STOCKING —

George Stocking settled first in "The New Towne", Cambridge, Massachusetts; went from there to Hartford, Connecticut as one of the first settlers in 1636; was prominent among the early settlers and an active member of Hartford's First Church. Upon removal to Hartford of Andrew Benton, his son-in-law, George Stocking deeded him upland property specifying that it was to go to the heirs of Andrew Benton by his wife, Hannah.

Issue of George Stocking, among others, the youngest, a daughter.

Hannah Stocking, admitted to the First Church of Milford, Colony of New Haven, October 13, 1650.

Died circa 1670.

Married in Hartford, Connecticut in 1649, Andrew Benton.¹⁵

[CHATTERTON —

ARMS:—Gules, a cross crosslet crossed or.

As a surname, Chatterton was originally Chadderton, derived from a place of that name in Lancashire, England. It was familiar as early as the thirteenth century and recorded under different spellings including Chaderton, Chaterton, Chatherton, Catherton, Chathyrton, etc. Bardsley, in his Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames, states that Chatterton also means "of Chatterton" a township in the parish of Healaugh, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, but the usual origin of the name is understood to be that of a variant of Chadderton in Lancashire.

William Chatterton, the American progenitor of the family, was born in England. Sometime before 1657 he came to New England, and settled in New Haven, New Haven Colony, for in that year he took the oath of fidelity there. In the year 1685 he was recorded as one of the proprietors of New Haven.

Died in the year 1700.

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Married circa 1660, Mary Clark.
(See Clark)

Issue, among nine others, the eldest, a daughter.

Sarah Chatterton, born in New Haven, New Haven Colony July 19, 1661.

Married at New Haven, Connecticut in 1679, Samuel Benton.¹⁶

[*POMEROY* —

ARMS:—Or, a lion rampant, gules within a bordure engrailed sable.

CREST:—A lion sejant, or, holding in the dexter paw an apple vert.

Raulphus (Ralph) de la Pomeraie of St. Sauvieur de la Pommeraie, in the department of La Manche, Normandy, was one of the first persons ever to be dignified with a surname.

Sir Radulphus de la Pomeraie, the progenitor of the Pomeroy family in England, was born circa 1030. He fought in the battle of Hastings October 14, 1066, his rank in the army of the Duke of the Normans being equivalent to that of Chief-of-Staff as it is designated in the present day.

Eltwood Pomeroy, founder of the American family and son of Richard Pomeroy was born in Beaminster, County of Dorset, England and baptized July 4, 1585. He embarked for the New World in the "Mary and John" and landed in Matopan; (later Dorchester) was there at the laying out of Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was a blacksmith by occupation.

Died in Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony 1673/74.

Married in England (second) Margery Rockett of Crewkerne. Somersetshire, who as his wife was also a passenger on the "Mary and John".

She died in Windsor, Colony of Connecticut, July 5, 1655.

Issue among seven others, a son.

Medad Pomeroy, baptized at Windsor, Colony of Connecticut April 19, 1638, made Freeman at Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony, May 31, 1661. He was also a blacksmith and a gunsmith; was chosen Selectman in 1675 and re-elected twenty-

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

six times thereafter; he was deputy 1677, and Treasurer 1698. He held various other judicial offices and was often employed to settle large estates. For many years he served as an associate justice in Hampshire County, Massachusetts Bay Colony.

He resided on Meeting House Hill, Northampton and was active in church as well as civic affairs. He was the Deacon of the Northampton Church for several years; "he was a leader of men with a liberal and independent mind, determined always for religious and civil liberty of the Puritans". Medad Pomeroy led an active life and a useful one.

Died leaving a large estate, December 30, 1716.

Married Experience Woodward.
(See Woodward)

Issue among ten others, a daughter.

Mary Pomeroy, born Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony April 15, 1684.

Died September 18, 1773.

Married Samuel Benton, Jr., January 2, 1705.¹⁷

[SCOTT —

Of this family nothing whatsoever is known beyond the fact that:-

Benjamin and *Mary Scott* were living in Windham, Colony of Connecticut, in 1720.

Issue, a daughter.

Abigail Scott, born in Windham, February 8, 1720/21.

Died Tolland, Connecticut, January 23, 1776.

Married, Tolland, June 29, 1738, Timothy Benton.¹⁸

[CLARK —

James Clark, the American progenitor of this line, was born in England. He came to New England before 1639, for on June 4th of that year he was a free planter of the New Haven Colony. He appears in the New Haven Records of 1654, 1658 and 1659. James Clark left an estate of fifty pounds.

The name of his (first) wife is unknown.

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Married (second) at New Haven, October 17, 1661, Anna Wakefield, widow of John Wakefield.

Issue by (first) marriage, among five other, the eldest daughter.

Mary Clark who was baptized, as an adult April 8, 1688.

Died in Wallingford, Connecticut, February 3, 1722.

Married William Chatterton.

[WOODWARD —

Henry Woodward, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lyman) Woodward, born County Lancashire, England. Came to New England with Reverend Richard Mather in 1635. He joined the Dorchester Church in 1639; was made Freeman in Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony May 10, 1643. He was Quartermaster, Hampshire County Troops 1663 and he was frequently Selectman and Commissioner.

Died in 1685 from an accident in the upper corn mill.

Married Elizabeth.

Issue among others, a daughter,

Experience Woodward.

Married at Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony, November 21, 1661, Medad Pomeroy.¹⁹

Issue of Elias and Elizabeth (Benton) Holbrook, all born in Tolland, Connecticut.

1. Elias, born November 12, 1768, died September 15, 1770.
2. Elizabeth, born September 17, 1770, married Daniel Cobb of Tolland, Connecticut where Elias Holbrook deeded land to Daniel Cobb March 3, 1795 and on the same date Daniel Cobb deeded land to Elias Holbrook on January 28, 1809 Joseph Holbrook took judgment against Daniel Cobb.
3. JOSEPH, of whom below.
4. Frederick, born February 2, 1774. He resided in Tolland and was a tanner, like his father. His father also deeded him land as "Skeengamony" April 12, 1802. He died in

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Tolland in 1810. His brother Elias Holbrook, Jr. and his brother-in-law Zadock Hatch were appointed administrators January 12, 1811. The inventory of Frederick Holbrook's estate was taken by Samuel Ladd and Ashbel Steel. It mentions "a piece of land being one third part of an undivided lot of land, lately owned by Joseph Holbrook, Daniel Cobb and Zadock Hatch". The inventory lists items relating to the tanning and curing of leather.

5. Caroline, born October 7, 1775, married Zadock Hatch of Tolland, June 13, 1793. They also resided in Tolland at least as late as 1817, for on January 14 and July 9 of that year Zadock Hatch bought from his brother-in-law Elias Holbrook, Jr. property in Tolland.
6. Elikiam, born September 2, 1777, died November 10, 1777.
7. Pamela, born ?-11, 1778, died September 10, 1780.
8. Mary Ann, born November 30, 1780. She received property by the will of her father. Died June 30, 1838, aged 57 years.
9. Henry Bliss, born June 2, 1782. He was a resident of Tolland, Connecticut and, with Daniel Griggs, was surety for his Mother's bond as administratrix of his father's will March 4, 1816. On June 10 of the same year he was appointed executor of the estate "in the room and stead of Elizabeth Holbrook."
10. Luther, born June 8, 1784, died April 1, 1786.
11. Elias (known as Elias, Jr., while his father was living) born July 3, 1786. Married Sally Reed in Tolland, Connecticut, February 8, 1810. He became a large land holder in Tolland and there are many transfers recorded in which he appears as grantee or grantor.
12. Nicholas, born August 19, 1788.
13. Walter, born September 29, 1791.

VII

JOSEPH HOLBROOK, son of Elias and Elizabeth (Benton) Holbrook, was born in Tolland, Connecticut, April 21, 1772.

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At the age of twenty-seven years he became very active in Tolland land transactions and during the next fourteen years purchased in Tolland alone twenty-one different parcels.

The last public record of Joseph Holbrook was August 25, 1813.

Died in Tolland, Connecticut, in 1813 or 1814; the exact date can not be determined as the Tolland Church records have been destroyed by fire.

Married Matta (Martha) Griggs.²⁰

[GRIGGS —

ARMS:—Gules upon two feathers argent; two feathers of the field; upon the escutcheon is a helmet with mantling gules and argent.

CREST:—A wreath of colors, in front of two feathers crossed satterwise gules, a sword of pale unfilled with a leopard's face proper.

MOTTO:—"Secundo Curo".

Legal reports of the Griggs family of County Suffolk, England date back to 1497. About the year 1600, several members of this family settled in Cornwall and it was members of this line that immigrated to New England and Virginia.

Thomas Griggs, born 1585, was the progenitor of the New England Griggs family. He arrived in the spring of 1639 with his wife Mary and sons John and Joseph. They settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony where the records show that he owned real property.

Died May 23, 1646.

Married Mary who died September 25, 1639, less than six months after her arrival in America.

Issue among others, a son.

Joseph Griggs, born in England in 1625, came to Roxbury with his parents as a lad of fourteen years. He was made Freeman in 1653.

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Died in Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, February 10, 1715, aged 90 years.

Married Hannah Davis.

(See Davis)

Issue among others, a son.

Ichobod Griggs, born in Roxbury, September 27, 1675.

Married Margaret Bishop.

(See Bishop)

Issue among eight others, a son.

Deacon Ichabod Griggs, born in Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, March 8, 1717. In early life he migrated to Norwich, Connecticut and in 1744 removed to Tolland, Connecticut where he was active in public affairs. He was a representative to the General Court for three sessions during the Revolutionary War and Selectman for five years in Tolland.

Died in Tolland, Connecticut, May 9, 1790.

Married Sarah Hatch.

(See Hatch)

Issue among others, a son.

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Ichabod Griggs, Jr. born in Tolland, Connecticut June 7, 1744. He saw active service in the early period of the American Revolution and was one of the first in Connecticut to answer the Lexington Alarm of April 19, 1775. In this first battle of the Revolution he served as sergeant. He was later promoted for valiant services to the rank of Ensign.

In the Autumn of 1776 he, with many other Tolland men was stationed at New Rochelle, New York. This company was surprised by the British on November 9, 1776 and Ensign Ichabod Griggs was killed in action and buried under a tree near where he fell. The news of his sudden and untimely death evidently prostrated the widow for she made affidavit "that she thought herself unable to join her brother Joshua Griggs in taking a letter of administration in order to settle the estate of her late husband". The inventory was taken on November 11, 1776 by James Chamberlin and Ichabod Jewett.

On April 8, 1777, "Widow Mercy Griggs made demand on estate for support of her two children under four years of age

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also her infant child and charges of a midwife". A settlement was made to Widow Griggs on June 3, 1777 and the final distribution executed October 20, 1778, at which time the estate was divided among Samuel, eldest son; Stephen, second son; Ichabod Griggs, Jr., third son; Anna, eldest daughter; Sarah, second daughter; and Matty, third daughter.

Died in action at New Rochelle, New York, September 30, 1776.

Married, Mercy Hatch.

(See Hatch)

Issue among others, a posthumous daughter,

Matta (Martha) Griggs, born in Tolland, Connecticut, February 12, 1777.

Died in Ohio.

Married in Tolland, June 25, 1795, Joseph Holbrook.²¹

[DAVIS —

Samuel Davis, removed from Watertown, Massachusetts Bay Colony to Boston in 1646. In his will dated May 2, 1672 and probated July 4, 1672, he left one-third of his estate to wife Anna and mentioned among others daughter Hannah Griggs and granddaughter Hannah Griggs.

Died in 1672.

Married Anna.

Issue among others, a daughter.

Hannah Davis, a member of the First Religious Society of Roxbury. (Unitarian).

Died in Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, January 9, 1683/84.

Married in Roxbury, November 8, 1654, Joseph Griggs.²²

[BISHOP —

ARMS:—Gules an eagle's head erased ermine between four lozenges saltireways argent, each with a pheon sable.

CREST:—Upon a wreath of four colors, an eagle's head erased per fesse ermine and or, charged with two

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lozenges paleways and holding in its beak a pheon sable.

The surname Bishop is of very early origin. Just how the title of a sacred office of the Church came to be used for a surname is lost in obscurity. It is suggested that it might be a personal or nickname of a progenitor, such as mayors of deacons are sometimes given.

The name Bishop was in common use in England in the sixteenth century and no less than eleven of the name immigrated to New England before 1650.

Capt. Thomas Bishop, Shipmaster, was born in England from which shores he immigrated to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636, and settled in Ipswich.

He was a member of the General Court in 1665 and active in the affairs of the Colony throughout his lifetime.

A ship belonging to Capt. Thomas Bishop was wrecked on the way to Barbardoe. He left an estate of five thousand pounds.

Died in Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay Colony, February 7, 1661.

Married Margaret, who upon the death of her husband removed to Boston.

Issue among others, a son.

Samuel Bishop, brother of John, Thomas, Jr., Job and Nathaniel; graduated from Harvard College in 1665. He resided in Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay Colony, his home fronting on Meeting House Green.

Samuel Bishop had large land holdings in that part of Norwich, now Lisbon, Connecticut.

Died Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1687.

Married Hester Cogswell.

(See Cogswell)

Issue among several children, a daughter.

Margaret Bishop, born May 17, 1676 at Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay Colony. Intention of marriage filed at Ipswich September 28, 1701.

Married Ichabod Griggs.²³

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[HATCH —

ARMS:—Gules, two lions demi passant guardant, or.

CREST:—A lion's head cabooseed argent.

MOTTO:—Fortis valore et armis.

Hatch, as a surname finds its derivation in the Anglo-Saxon *haec* and middle English *hacche*, which in the sixteenth century became first *Hache*, then *Hatche* and finally *Hatch*. This word was formerly used to denote the lower half of a gate or hatchway entrance to a stronghold or apartment below a castle.

The surname was first written *atta Hacche*. It may well be supposed that the first *atta Hacche*, founder of the family in England, might have dwelt at a gate or entrance leading beneath some feudal castle. He was possibly a keeper or guard, a post of trust to be held only by a loyal retainer.

Thomas Hatch, the first American ancestor of this family came from England to Massachusetts Bay Colony early in the year 1634, during the Puritan migration. He settled in Barnstable, Plymouth Colony, where he was made Freeman. All Freeman in Plymouth Colony were over twenty-five years of age, land owners, heads of families and members of the Puritan (Congregational) Church.

Married in England, Grace.

Died in Barnstable, Plymouth Colony, 1661.

Issue among others, a son.

Jonathan Hatch, born in England circa 1625, came to Massachusetts Bay Colony with his father, 1634.

The first settlers of Barnstable, Plymouth Colony, naturally depended upon each other to lend a helping hand with the work of the seasons and undoubtedly Jonathan Hatch in this way met Mr. Stephen Hopkins who came to cut hay for wintering his cattle. He perhaps raked the hay, thus earning his first money, which made him feel no longer a child. Whether for this reason or imbued with the spirit of adventure, he ran away and in so doing came to grief.

Massachusetts Bay Colony dealt with "tramps" according to the custom in the old English parishes. Massachusetts Bay Colonial Records chronicle no sin against Jonathan Hatch great-

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er than being away from home and not hastening to return and seek employment. For this, however, he was censured, severely whipped and committed as a "slave" to Lieutenant Davenport. His restless spirit prompted him to seek for better things and again brought him before the court, where on April 5, 1642, Jonathan Hatch, by the consent of the court was appointed "to dwell with Mr. Stephen Hopkins and Mr. Hopkins to have special care of him."

His character and that of Mr. Hopkins seem to have been much alike and the manliness and courage of the lad must have awakened a spirit of admiration which challenged the Pilgrim Magistrate to take him under his care. After the death of Mr. Stephen Hopkins (1644), Jonathan Hatch returned to the home of his parents, and on August 15, 1645 he was one of four men forming the quota of Barnstable who went forth in an expedition against the Narragansett Indians.

After the death of his father in 1661, he with his family moved to "Suchinisset" now Falmouth, Massachusetts where Jonathan Hatch and Isaac Robinson were the first settlers.

As a pioneer in the march of civilization, he served well in his generation and accumulated an ample estate. With it he established each son comfortably and lived to see them all enjoy a good degree of prominence in both military and civil affairs.

Died in Falmouth, Massachusetts, December 1710, aged 84.

Married Sarah Rawley.

(See Rawley)

Issue among others, a son.

Joseph Hatch, born in Barnstable, Plymouth Colony, May 17, 1654. He was a soldier in King Philip's War 1675/76. Lieutenant of the Militia Company in 1702 and later Captain. It is said that with a gun he was unexcelled and could split an apple at twenty rods. He inherited his father's homestead and acquired a large estate.

Died in Falmouth, Massachusetts Bay Colony, February 16, 1737.

Married Amy Allen.

(See Allen)

Issue among others, a son.

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Joseph Hatch, born August 3, 1689. Upon reaching his majority he established his own home through the purchase of a tract in Coventry, Colony of Connecticut. The northern boundary of Coventry was unsettled in 1713. When roads were laid out and allotments of land were made, the first settlers petitioned the General Assembly to incorporate this fair country six miles square, and, in 1715, the locality was named Tolland.

Joseph Hatch was one of the very first settlers of Tolland and from early town records it is shown that he performed valuable services as a counselor and leader.

Died in Falmouth, Massachusetts Bay Colony, April 27, 1750.

Married (second) Mercy Delano.
(See Delano)

Issue by (second) marriage among others, a son.

Joseph Hatch, born in Tolland September 12, 1715, the first male child born there. Like his ancestors, he was a farmer and lived two and one-half miles from the present village on the farm formerly owned by his father.

Died in Tolland, Connecticut, February 23, 1773.

Married Mary Clark.
(See Clark)

Issue among others, a daughter.

Mercy Hatch, born in Tolland, Connecticut, February 28, 1745.

Married December 19, 1765, Ichabod Griggs.²⁴

[*COGSWELL* —

ARMS:—Argent, a cross between four escallops sable.

CREST:—A stag lodged sable attired or.

MOTTO:—Nec spreno nec timeo.

Tradition identifies the name Cogswell with the old English town of Coggeshall, which is situated forty-four miles from London in County Essex. Aside from tradition, heraldry experts insist that Cogswell and Coggeshall have one and the same origin.

John Cogswell, son of Edward and Alice Cogswell was born

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in Westbury Leigh, County Wilts, England in 1592. Like his father he was a manufacturer of woolen fabrics, broadcloths and cashmeres.

In 1635 he sold his mills and other property and embarked at Bristol for New England, May 23, of the same year. The passage was long and disastrous, those on board were washed ashore from the broken decks of their wrecked ship "Angel Gabriel" at Pemaquid, (now Bristol, Maine). John Cogswell and his family were spared their lives, however, their lossess amounted to five thousand pounds sterling. Fortunately, they had brought a large tent which was pitched upon the beach and sheltered them until help arrived.

At his first opportunity, John Cogswell took passage for Boston leaving his family at Pemaquid. In Boston he engaged a Captain Gallup, who commanded a small bark to sail to Pemaquid and transport the Cogswell family to Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay Colony.

In 1636 John Cogswell was granted a large tract of land in that part of Ipswich known as Chebokoe. This locality was constituted Chabacco Parish May 5, 1679, and is now Essex, Massachusetts. There he erected a log house, the first in Chebokoe. A few rods from the site of the original house stands an ancient dwelling, the third to domicile Cogswells in America. His comparative wealth and piety gave him an acknowledged prominence in both town and Church.

Died in Chebokoe, Massachusetts Bay Colony, November 28, 1669.

Married in England September 10, 1615, Elizabeth, daughter of Reverend William and Phillis Thompson.

Elizabeth (Thompson) Cogswell died June 2, 1676.

Issue among nine children, a son.

William Cogswell, born in 1619 in Westbury Leigh, England. As a lad of sixteen years he came to America with his parents. He settled on the home place, later building a house slightly north of his father's homestead.

William Cogswell was a man of sterling character and one of the most influential in Ipswich. It was largely through his efforts that Chabacco Ministry was established.

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Died in Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay Colony, December 15, 1700.

Married Susanna Hawkes.

(See Hawkes)

Issue among others, a daughter.

Hester Cogswell, born in "Chebokoe" Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Married August 24, 1675, Samuel Bishop.²⁵

[RAWLEY —

The first records of the family in America are in Plymouth, Plymouth Colony where Henry Rawley was classified as a planter and was on the 1632 tax list; later he was of Scituate, he and his (second) wife Anna were members of Reverend John Lathrop's Church.

Henry Rawley removed to Barnstable, Plymouth Colony before 1643 and that year was on the Barnstable list of those able to bear arms; later he was a deputy from Barnstable to the General Court at Plymouth.

Died at Falmouth, Plymouth Colony in 1673.

Married (first) in England, Sarah, daughter of William Palmer. His children were all born in England by the first marriage.

Issue among others a daughter,

Sarah Rawley, born in England.

Married in Barnstable, Plymouth Colony, April 11, 1644, Jonathan Hatch.²⁶

[ALLEN —

Samuel Allen, the progenitor of the Allen family in America, settled in Braintree, Massachusetts Bay Colony. Prior to 1632 and for many years he was active in town affairs, serving as town clerk many terms. Valuable genealogical information has been gleaned from Samuel Allen's will.

Died in Braintree, Massachusetts in 1669.

Married (first) Anna who died in Braintree in 1641.

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Married (second) Margaret.

Issue among at least six others, a son.

James Allen who was born in Braintree, Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636, settled in Sandwich, Plymouth Colony. In 1668 he with others began negotiations for land on Martha's Vineyard. On July 1, of that year Thomas Mahew gave permission to William Peabodie, Josiah Standish, a brother-in-law of James Allen and the son of Captain Miles Standish of Duxbury and to James Allen of Sandwich to enter into an agreement with the Sachem of Takemny to purchase what land they desired within his bounds "*the right owner to enjoye such lands themselves but for the people that are to be brought on, they are to be not approved by the said William Peabodie, Josiah Standish and James Allen or the major part of them but also by mee.*" The settlement was known as Middletown and was incorporated as Tisbury in 1671. Of the above trio only James Allen settled on the land and for forty years was the leading spirit of the towns of Tisbury and Chilmark as well as the largest land owner on the island.

Died in Tisbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, July 25, 1714.

Married in 1662 Elizabeth Perkins, who was born circa 1644.

Issue among three children, a daughter.

Amy Allen who was born in Sandwich, Plymouth Colony August 14, 1663. When five years old she was taken by her parents to Martha's Vineyard.

Married Joseph Hatch. The house in which the wedding took place was still in good repair in 1911 and then owned by a descendant, Edward Allen Davis.²⁷

[*DELANO* —

ARMS:—Three tierces under a chief.

The surname Delano is derived from the town Lannoy, which is located a few miles from the present city of Lille, France. It is found on early maps as both L'amois and Lannoy.

The first Lord of Lannoy was Hughes de Lannoy, made a knight at the Tournai d'Anchin in the year 1096.

Jean de Lannoy, Huguenot of Norman and Flemish blood is

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the earliest recorded ancestor of the American Delano family. To escape the persecutions of the Catholic Church he fled from Tournai, Belgium and settled at Leyden, Holland.

Died in Leyden, Holland in 1604.

Married Marie le Mahieu, of a Brabant family.

Issue among others, a son.

Phillippe de la Noy, born in Leyden, Holland in 1602, was baptized in the Walloon Church, December 6, 1603. On Hotten's list of Emigres to America he appears as "Philip de la Noy."

The first vessel to leave London after the sailing of the Mayflower was the good ship "Fortune" and on this ship, with John Pierce and thirty-five other colonists, Philip de la Noy embarked from London and landed at Plymouth, Plymouth Colony November 11, 1621.

Died at Bridgewater, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1681.

Married at Duxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, December 19, 1634. Hester Dewsbury of Duxbury.

Issue among nine others, a son.

Lieutenant Jonathan Delano, born in Duxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1647, settled in Dartmouth, Bristol County, where his father had received a large tract from the Indians. He was allotted eight hundred acres as his share of this grant, he was a Deputy to the General Court in 1689 and on December of the same year was commissioned a Lieutenant by Governor Hinchley.

Lieutenant Jonathan Delano served in the Indian War of 1675/76 and saw action under Captain Benjamin Church at Mount Hope, the stronghold of the famous Indian Chief, King Philip.

Died at Dartmouth, now Fairhaven, December 23, 1720.

Married Mercy Warren.

(See Warren)

Issue among others, a daughter.

Mercy Delano, born October 27, 1686.

Married at Falmouth, Massachusetts Bay Colony, January 1, 1713 Joseph Hatch.²⁸

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[CLARK —

ARMS:—A lion rampant azure, on a chief sable a leopard's face argent, between two crosses crosslet or.

CREST:—A demi lion gules collard or, on the shoulder an estoile, in the paw a baton sable.

The family name Clark is derived from the office of clerk or clergyman, Latin clericus. Boniface Clericus and Thomas le Clerk are both on record in the Hundred Rolls of Lincolnshire, 1237, and Repertus Clarke is in the Roll Tax of Yorkshire, 1379. Clark which is merely the broad pronunciation of Clerk has now superseded the older forms.

Lieutenant William Clark, the American ancestor of this line was born in Dorsetshire, England in 1609. He embarked from Plymouth, England November 30, 1630. As he was a very young man when he landed in New England, little is known of him until he settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony, previous to 1635.

Lieutenant William Clark became a prominent citizen and was Selectman from 1646 to 1650. In 1659 he removed to Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony, where he erected a house on a tract previously allotted him. He commanded a military company in the King Philip and other Indian Wars.

The First Church at Northampton was incorporated by seven colonists, of whom he was one. He served as Judge of the County Court and was a Selectman in Northampton for over twenty years.

Died in Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony, July 19, 1690. His wife died there September 6, 1675.

Issue among ten children, a son.

Captain William Clark, born at Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony, July 3, 1656. He was an early settler, large land owner and prominent citizen in Lebanon, Colony of Connecticut one of the original purchasers of the large tract known as "The Clark and Dewey Purchase".

Captain William Clark was the first representative from Lebanon (1705) to the General Assembly of the Colony and for the next thirteen years filled that office. He was also Selectman in Lebanon for sixteen years and town clerk for twenty-five

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years (1700-1725). He was Captain of a Lebanon company of militia.

Died in Lebanon, Connecticut, May 9, 1725.

Married Hannah Strong.

(See Strong)

Issue among nine children, a son.

Joseph Clark, born in Lebanon, Colony of Connecticut December 31, 1691. He was a farmer in Lebanon where he spent his entire life.

Died in Lebanon, Connecticut, September 10, 1769.

Married Rebecca Huntington.

(See Huntington)

Issue among others, a daughter.

Mary Clark, born in Lebanon, Connecticut, July 11, 1720.

Died in Tolland, Connecticut, April 13, 1810.

Married March 10, 1741, Joseph Hatch.²⁹

[HAWKES —

ARMS:—Moulded on an iron fireback two feet square and weighing nearly one-hundred pounds is the Arms of Adam Hawkes; unfortunately the emblazonment is too indistinct to be described. This heirloom is owned by a direct descendant.

Adam Hawkes, born circa 1608 was with the seventeen hundred Puritans who shared in the Winthrop exodus of 1630. He sailed from Southampton, England early in 1630 and landed at Salem, Massachusetts Bay Colony in June of that year.

He settled at Lynn, Massachusetts Bay Colony and on a knoll of one of his numerous land grants, overlooking the Sagus River built the first Howkes abode. This was soon destroyed by fire and on the same site he erected the second house which was the home of various descendants for over two-hundred years.

In 1872 when the second house was demolished bricks were found in the chimney bearing the date of 1601, evidently written into the soft clay at the time they were fired in England. It is known that bricks were carried as ballast on the Winthrop ships

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and those discovered probably found their way to New England in this manner. Mr. Richard Hawkes of the sixth generation when building the present house used the same brick for the fourth time.

The inventory of Adam Hawkes will was taken March 2, 1671/72 and the total amounted to eighteen hundred ten pounds. a part of his curious will follows: "*John Hawkes is to paye unto mr. Wm. Cogswell for the use of his wife the some of Fower skoare & Ten Pounds, that is as followeth, to paye the twenty fift of March next and so from yeare to yeare and every twenty fift of March till aforesaid some be payed, all which is to be payed in corne Cattel or goods at the now dwelling house of John Hawkes*".

Died March 13, 1672.

Married (first) Anna Hutchinson, a widow.

Married (second), in June 1670, Sarah Hooper.

Issue among others, a daughter.

Susanna Hawks, born in 1633.

Married in 1649, William Cogswell.³⁰

[WARREN —

ARMS:—Gules, a lion rampant argent, a chief chequy or and azure.

CREST:—Out of a ducal coronet a demi-wivern wings expanded.

MOTTO:—Pro patria mori.

In interest and antiquity the history of the Warren family is exceeded by no other in England. The surname Warren is of Norman-French origin and is dervied from Garonne, a small river in the old country of Caux, Normandy, which gave its name to the neighboring Commune. There is at present a village called Garonne in the same district and it is here that the family name originated.

The ancient baronial chateau of the de Warrenes stood on the west side of the Garonne River, and as late as 1832 some of the ruins were still standing. The surname has assumed different forms from time to time.—Gareyn, Warreyn, Waryn, Warin, Waring, Warynge, Waryng and Warren.

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It first appears in England with William de Warrene, a Norman nobleman who came to England with William the Conqueror, and was related to him both by marriage and by common ancestry. The Warrens of England stand high in the annals of its history and are allied by intermarriage with many noble families.

Richard Warren came to America in the historic "Mayflower" company which founded Plymouth and Plymouth Colony in 1620. Although he was not of the Leyden Company, the register at the end of Governor Bradford's folio manuscript gives him the honorable prefix of "Mr.". He was mentioned by a contemporary as "grave Richard Warren, a man of integrity, justice and uprightness and of serious religion"; and also "as a useful instrument during the short time he live, bearing a deep share of the difficulties and troubles of the plantation".

In common with his associates, he received land grants, one of which was at Warren's Cove. He was one of the influential members of the company and as such was selected with nine others to cruise along the coast from Cape Cod Harbor in a shallop for the purpose of deciding a place of settlement.

Richard Warren was a signer of the Compact and one of the nineteen signers who survived the first winter.

Died at Plymouth, Plymouth Colony in 1628.

Married in England, Elizabeth who followed her husband to America in the ship "Ann" in 1623, bringing with her their five daughters. She occupied an important position in Plymouth Colony and is usually mentioned in the records as Mistress Elizabeth Warren, a designation by no means common. Here is one of the rare instances in any early colony, of continued widowhood. Upon the marriage of her daughters, she conveyed to their husbands certain lands variously located at Eel River and Wellingsly.

Mrs. Elizabeth Warren died at Plymouth October 2, 1673 aged about 90 years.

Issue among six others, a son.

Nathaniel Warren, born in Plymoth, Plymouth Colony in 1624. His homelot was at Eel River and he owned land in the vicinity of the present Summer Street, Plymouth, Massachusetts, near what was formerly called "Prences Bottom", bounded by

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the town brook and the ministerial lands. This was probably his grant of June 5, 1662 in consideration of being one of the first children born in Plymouth Colony. He was also owner of lot number 5 in the Mamasket or Middleborough Purchase; and had rights in Puncateesett on the Seconnett River, now located in Rhode Island, as well as grants at Agawam and Manoett Ponds.

Nathaniel Warren was a member of the Plymouth Militia in 1643, was chosen Surveyor in 1654 and Selectman in 1667. He represented Plymouth at the General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1657, '58, '59, '60, '63, '64, '65,. He executed his will June 29, 1667 and added a codicil thereto July 16 of the same year. The inventory of his estate was taken October 21, 1667.

Died in Plymouth, Plymouth Colony, in 1667.

Married November 19, 1645 Sarah Walker, who was the granddaughter of Jane Collier of Duxbury, Massachusetts. Although the above fact has been known for several years just how Sarah Walker descended from Jane Collier is unknown. Sarah (Walker) Warren died at Plymouth November 24, 1700.

Issue among eleven others, a daughter.

Mercy Warren, born at Plymouth ,Plymouth Colony, February 20, 1657/58.

Died December 23, 1720.

Married February 26, 1678, Jonathan Delano.³¹

[STRONG —

The Strong family have a very early origin in County Shropshire, England. In 1545 the ancestors of the first New England Stronges removed to Griffith, County Carnarvon, Wales and it was in Griffith that Richard Strong was born in 1651. He migrated to Taunton, Somersetshire, England in 1590 and died there in 1613.

Issue, a son.

Elder John Strong, born in Taunton, England in 1605. As a lad he spent some time in London and then removed to Plymouth, England. Early in life he developed strong Puritan sympathies and he embarked for the New World from Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630 on the "Mary and John". The ship's

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list included one hundred and forty person. Among whom were the Reverend John Maverick, the Reverend John Warham, John Mason and Roger Clapp. After a voyage of seventy days the party was put ashore at Nantasket, at the present time known as Hull, Massachusetts, Sunday May 30, 1630.

Had it not been for a misunderstanding between Captain and passengers they would have landed many miles southward as their original destination was the Charles River, Virginia.

John Strong and many others of the party settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony. After spending five years in Dorchester he removed to Hingham, Massachusetts Bay Colony. His stay in Hingham was short for on December 4, 1638 he was an inhabitant and proprietor in Taunton, Massachusetts Bay Colony.

On March 9, 1636 he was made Freeman at Boston and was a deputy from Tauton to the General Court at Plymouth in 1641, '43 and '44. Soon after 1645 he again moved, this time to Windsor, Colony of Connecticut. A few years previously (1636) several of those with whom he had founded Dorchester had already settled in Connecticut.

In 1659 he settled in Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony, where (as he had been in Taunton, Hingham and Dorchester) he was one of the first and most active founders. Deacon John Strong was a tanner by occupation and prospered in business. His homelot in Northampton was located at what is now the southwest corner of Market and Main Streets.

Died in Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony, April 14, 1699 aged 94.

Married (second) December 1635 Abigail Ford.
(See Ford)

Issue among sixteen children, a daughter,

Hannah Strong, born May 30, 1659.

Died Janaury 31, 1693 in Lebanon, Colony of Connecticut.

Married July 15, 1680 Captain William Clark.³²

[*HUNTINGTON* —

ARMS:—Or billittie a lion rampant azure.

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CREST:—A croisier argent.

The family name Huntington means “of Huntington Parish”, and there is one parish of that name in each of the following counties; Wiltshire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire and Herefordshire. The patronymic Huntington is also in some cases a corruption of Huntingdon.

The direct ancestors of the American founder are as follows; Thomas Huntington, of Hempstead, England; Richard Huntington born circa 1460, married 1498 Alice Loring of Little Samford, County Essex; Christopher Huntington, born December 18, 1500, married April 7, 1537; Elizabeth Bailey of London; George Huntington, born January 9, 1538, married August 5, 1580 Aime Fenwick, daughter of Robert Fenwick.

Issue among five others, a son.

Simon Huntington, the American Founder, born in England August 7, 1583.

Died, on the voyage to New England, in the year 1633.

Married (probably second) June 21, 1627 Margaret Baret, daughter of Christopher Baret, Mayor of Norwich, England in 1634. Margaret Baret Huntington married (second) 1635 Thomas Stoughton, and they removed to Windsor, Colony of Connecticut.

Issue (probably by first marriage) among five children, a son.

Simon Huntington, was born in England in 1629. He settled first in Saybrook, Colony of Connecticut. In 1660 he joined the colonists who settled Norwich, Connecticut, and from that time on he was among the first citizens of Norwich, both in Church and State. He was chosen, soon after the settlement at Norwich as a deacon of Mr. Fritch's Church in which capacity he served until 1696. In 1674 and 1685 he represented Norwich in the General Court and in 1690 and 1696 he was a Selectman. He was the grandfather of Samuel Huntington, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Died in Norwich, Colony of Connecticut June 28, 1706.

Married in Saybrook, Colony of Connecticut, October 1653, Sarah Clarke.

(See Clarke)

Issue among nine others, a son.

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Samuel Huntington, born in Norwich, Colony of Connecticut March 1, 1665. Early in life he held public offices in Norwich including that of Constable in 1692. In 1700 he sold his house in Norwich to be used as a parsonage. He then removed to Lebanon, Colony of Connecticut, where he was a Deputy to the General Court, October 1705. In May 1708 he was appointed Lieutenant of the First Trainband in Lebanon. In 1709 he was a large landowner in both Lebanon and Norwich.

Died in Lebanon, Colony of Connecticut, May 10, 1717.

Married in Norwich, Mary Clark.
(See Clark)

Issue among others, a daughter.

Rebecca Huntington, born in Norwich, Colony of Connecticut February 1698/99.

Died July 11, 1720 at Lebanon, Colony of Connecticut.

Married at Lebanon, June 20, 1717, Joseph Clark.³³

[*FORD* —

Little is known of the origin and early history of this family.

Thomas Ford, born probably in Plymouth, England, sailed from England March 20, 1630 with one hundred and forty other Puritans on the "Mary and John". (Captain Squeb). He landed at Hull, Massachusetts Bay Colony, Sunday May 30 of the same year. He was one of the founders of Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony. After residing there five or six years he removed to Windsor, Colony of Connecticut, and was a Deputy to the General Court from Windsor 1637 to 1640. He served as a grand juror at Windsor in 1643. In 1660 he removed to Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony and on December 10, 1660 exchanged his homelot in Windsor, Colony of Connecticut with Edward Elmer for propety in Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Died in Northampton, November 28, 1676. His wife died in Windsor April 18, 1643.

Issue among others, a daughter.

Abigail Ford, born in England circa 1608.

Died Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony, July 6, 1668.

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Married in Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony December 1635/36 Elder John Strong.³⁴

[CLARKE —

ARMS:—Gules, two top bars argent, in a chief three escallops or.

CREST:—An escallop quarterly gules and or.

John Clarke, probably of great Munden in Hertfordshire, was made a Freeman at Newton (now Cambridge) Massachusetts Bay Colony, November 6, 1632, but removed to Hartford, Colony of Connecticut in 1636 with the Reverend Hooker's Company. John Clarke's name is on the monument erected to the first settlers of Hartford. This monument is located in the Center Church Cemetery in Hartford. He was a soldier in the Pequot War in 1637 and served as juror in Hartford in 1641. He removed to Saybrook, Colony of Connecticut in 1645 and in 1647 he, with Captain John Mason, was appointed by the General Court to carry on the building of the fort at Saybrook. He was one of the nineteen petitioners to Charles II in 1662 for the charter of Connecticut secured by Governor Winthrop. In 1662 or 1663, with a number of others he removed to Norwich, Colony of Connecticut, and helped establish a Church there. Shortly after that he removed to Milford, Colony of Connecticut, where his brother George Clarke was living and on September 24, 1665, received his dismissal from the Church at Norwich and was admitted to the Church at Milford.

Died in Milford, February 5, 1674.

Married (first) in England.

Married (second) Mrs. Mary (Ward) Fletcher.

Issue among others, a daughter,

Sarah Clarke.

Died in Milford, Colony of Connecticut, 1721.

Married at Saybrook, Colony of Connecticut, October 1653 Deacon Simon Huntington.³⁵

[CLARK —

The Arms, Crest, Origin and early history of this family is very similar to the preceeding one (*CLARKE*).

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

John Clark was an early settler in Farmington, Colony of Connecticut and by 1657 had lived there several years. He was made Freeman in May 1664 and on March 1, 1679/80 he and his wife were both included in the list of Church members. He was chosen Surveyor of Highways for Farmington, December 8, 1690. He signed his will February 8, 1709.

Died in Farmington, Colony of Connecticut.

Issue among others, a daughter,

Mary Clark, born in Farmington, Colony of Connecticut. circa 1667.

Died in Lebanon, Connecticut, October 5, 1743.

Married in Norwich, Colony of Connecticut, October 29, 1686, Samuel Huntington.³⁶

Issue of Joseph and Matta or Martha (Griggs) Holbrook.

1. RALPH, of whom below.
2. Stephen, born in Tolland, Connecticut, May 21, 1798. Removed to Windsor, Ashtabula County, Ohio before 1816. He was a schoolmaster in early life. Received a diploma to practice medicine May 21, 1825, his twenty-seventh birthday. He practiced in Kellogsville, Ohio for fifty years. Died in 1875, married first in Kellogsville, Charlotte, daughter of Martin Kellog. She died in 1840.

Issue by first marriage.

1. Reverend Martin Kellog Holbrook.
2. Celestia Kellog Holbrook (1826-1922) married John Boughton Beach.

Issue.

Charlotte Beach, who married Judge Benjamin Franklin Perry.

Issue.

Laura Celestia Perry married G. B. L. Arner, of Washington, D.C.

Issue of Stephen Griggs Holbrook by second marriage.

1. Stephen A. Holbrook.
2. Flora Holbrook, she married L. S. Forbes of Geneva, Ohio.

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

VIII

RALPH HOLBROOK, son of Joseph and Matta (Griggs) Holbrook was born in Tolland, Connecticut, October 3, 1796. With his younger brother Stephen Griggs Holbrook he migrated to the Western Reserve, Ohio, before his eighteenth birthday. They stopped first in Windsor, Ashtabula County, Ohio, which is in the northwestern portion of the state.

Here he first earned his livelihood by teaching school in the winter, and doing farm work in the summer time. About 1820 he removed to Mantua, Portage County, Ohio, a small village twenty-two miles northeast of Akron, and became one of the most substantial citizens in the community. In 1840 he purchased from Erastus Crocker "The Snow Farm", which was originally settled by Oliver Snow about 1808.

Here Ralph Holbrook built a new farmhouse and after several years sold this farm to Henry Sandford. He then moved to Manua Center where he erected a new residence. In later life the family returned to Mesopotamia, Ohio, the original home of Mrs. Holbrook's parents.

Died in Mesopotamia, Ohio, December 28, 1877 and is buried beside his wife in the extremely well cared for Cemetery at Mesopotamia. The inscription on his tombstone follows "Ralph Holbrook, born in Tolland, Ct. Oct. 3, 1796 died Dec. 28, 1877"

Married Margaret Laird.³⁷

[LAIRD —

James Laird was born in County Donegal which is in the extreme northwestern part of Ireland. In early life he came to America and upon his arrival proceeded to Washington County, Pennsylvania and settled in Robinson Township.

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Died in Robinson Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania circa 1803.

Married in Ireland, Margaret Jane, who married (second) Peter Kidd.

Issue of James and Margaret Jane Laird.

1. JAMES, of whom below.
2. Eleanor, who died before 1827, married Samuel S. Henry and had a daughter Eleanor.
3. Rebecca, who died before 1827, married Reverend Clement Vallandigham.
4. John of New Lisbon, Ohio.
5. Robert.
6. Francis.

James Laird, was born in County Donegal, Ireland in 1764. He came to America with his father and spent the early part of his life in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He was a Revolutionary soldier but what services he rendered are not known.

In the spring of 1811, he removed with his family to Mesopotamia Township, Trumbull County, Ohio, arriving there April fifteenth. The Lairds were the thirteenth family to settle in Mesopotamia and built a log cabin where the residence of Captain C. P. Leyman stood in 1882. Three years later they removed to lot number 1 which became known as the "Laird Farm" and which was occupied by Mr. J. H. Laird as late as 1890.

James Laird was a prosperous and useful citizen of Mesopotamia where he died August 11, 1826. He is buried in Mesopotamia Cemetery where his tombstone is in a fine state of preservation. The inscription reads "In memory of Mr. James Laird, who died Aug. 11, 1826 aged 62 years". Here also lies his "wife Elizabeth Laird who died Aug. 23, 1826, aged 62 years."

Married Elizabeth Crawford.

(See Crawford)

Issue of James and Elizabeth (Crawford) Laird, all born in Washington County, Pennsylvania.

1. Rachel, who married (first) Seth Morrison and came to

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Mesopotamia in October, 1811. Soon afterward, he was injured felling a tree and died a few days later without regaining consciousness. After his death the young widow had to return to Carlisle, Pennsylvania to settle the estate of her late husband. She made the trip alone, riding a mule over the mountain trail. Rachel (Laird) Morrison married (second) John Chambers.

2. John, who was born in 1792 died December 19, 1869; buried in Mesopotamia; wife Martha was born in the year 1793 and died April 24, 1887.
3. Matthew, who was born in 1794, served in the War of 1812; died December 14, 1865; buried in Mesopotamia; wife Hannah born 1797; died January 23, 1858.
4. Andrew.
5. MARGARET, of whom below.
6. Elizabeth, (Betsey) married John Higby.
7. Polly, married Sidney Jones.
8. James, who was born August 1, 1807; died April 17, 1873; buried in Mesopotamia; wife Catherine born 1809; died December 30, 1853.
Issue.
 1. Minerva Laird, born April 18, 1847; died June 28, 1891.
 2. William Laird, who resided in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1882.

Margaret Laird, born in Peterstown, Washington County, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1798. Removed with her parents to Mesopotamia, Ohio in 1811. After the death of her husband she resided in Toledo, Ohio until her death.

Died in Toledo, Ohio, November 4, 1884 and is buried in Mesopotamia, Ohio.

Married in Mesopotamia, by Justice Adnados Brooks, April 15, 1819, Ralph Holbrook.³⁸

[CRAWFORD —

Josiah Crawford, born in Scotland, died in Ceceil Township

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Washington County, Pennsylvania, His will was probated July 27, 1797.

Issue of Josiah Crawford.

1. Andrew.
2. John, who removed from Washington County, Pennsylvania, to Trumbull County, Ohio where in 1806, he built the first grist mill in that part of the country.
3. Josiah.
4. James.
5. Alexander.
6. Gavin.
7. William, who was killed soon after 1806 while working for his brother by falling between the waterwheel and the rocks at the grist mill.
8. ELIZABETH, of whom below.
9. Margaret.
10. Hannah.
11. Mary.

Elizabeth Crawford, was born in Cecil Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania in 1764. In 1811 she removed with her husband and younger children to Mesopotamia, Ohio. Little furniture was transported in the back country at this time. To serve for a dish closet, pegs were driven into the log wall and broads laid upon them. One day her son James, then a lad of five or six was climbing, boy fashion, when he unluckily pulled the dish shelves down, frightened, he ran into the field where his older brother was working and exclaimed, "Oh! Mat. I have broken every one of mother's dishes except the tin cups".

Elizabeth Crawford was an able woman and a devoted mother.

Died in Mesopotamia, Ohio, August 23, 1826.

Married in Washington County, Pennsylvania, James Laird.³⁹

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Issue of Ralph and Margaret (Laird) Holbrook.

1. Elizabeth, who was born in 1820; died July 18, 1849; buried in Mantua, Ohio; married J. T. Herrick.
2. Martha, born in 1821; died September 18, 1840; aged 19 years.
3. Martin Luther, born in 1831; settled in New York City. He was a physician and member of the firm Miller, Wood and Holbrook. He edited the journal "Herald of Health" and was the author of numerous volumes on health. Many of his works can be found in the New York Public Library. Died in 1902 in New York City, where he is buried. Married Lucy Lee of Mantua, Ohio, also buried in New York City.

Issue.

Dio Lewis Holbrook, of Point Pleasant, New Jersey.

4. WILLIAM LAIRD, of whom below.

IX

WILLIAM LAIRD HOLBROOK, son of Ralph and Margaret (Laird) Holbrook was born in Mantua, Portage County, Ohio, September 19, 1833. After graduating from the local school he entered Western Reserve Eclectic Institute (now Hiram College) Hiram, Ohio. Here he was a classmate and close friend of James A. Garfield, who, in 1881, became the twentieth president of the United States.

In 1865 he removed to Toledo, Ohio, and formed the partnership with his cousin Matthew A. Laird. They opened offices at 238 Summit Street, corner of Oak Street as real estate brokers. In later years Mr. Holbrook maintained offices at 404 St. Clair Building adjoining those of his son. For fifty-two years William Laird Holbrook led an extremely active life in the mercantile and real estate business. He was a man of great energy and integrity, highly respected by all of his associates.

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

In 1917, shortly before Mr. Holbrook's death, Nevin O. Winter in his History of Northwest Ohio stated, "for half a century William Laird Holbrook has been a prominent figure in Toledo's business life, as a merchant, real estate dealer, and public spirited citizen. He is still active in real estate circles and bears the weight of many years with ease."

For many years he resided on South Eighteenth Street between Adams and Madison Streets. He then moved to the Hamilton Flats, 3137 Ontario Street and, at the time of his death his home was in the Floyd Apartments.

Died in Toledo, Ohio, December 13, 1917.

Married Lois Wilkinson Sheldon.⁴⁰

[*SHELDON* —

ARMS:—A fesse between three shelldrakes proper.

CREST:—A shelldrake proper.

MOTTO:—Optimum pati.

The surname Sheldon is of local origin, meaning "of Sheldon" a chapelry in the parish of Bakewell, County Derby; as well as the parishes of Sheldon in the counties Devon and Warwick. Worcestershire has for centuries been the home of one of the main branches of the Sheldon family.

Heraldic authorities assign a common origin to the various English families bearing from early times the name Sheldon. There are several branches of the family, each distinguished by an armorial device. These different devices are identical in their main feature, a shelldrake, or more frequently, three shelldrakes, being uniformly born on the escutcheon, and differences appearing only in the details of blazonry. From this circumstance, it cannot be doubted by anyone who has given attention to the subject of English family origin, that although the Sheldon families of England had become quite widespread at the period of the colonization of America, they all belong to a common stock.

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Contemporaneously with the founding of the family in America lived the celebrated Gilbert Sheldon (1589-1677) Archbishop of Canterbury.

Isaac Sheldon, the American progenitor, was born in England in 1629, as appears in the records of the Courts of Hampshire County, Massachusetts Bay Colony. In testimony sworn to by him in 1679, he gave his age as fifty, it is supposed that he was the son of Isaac Sheldon, Sr. of Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony and was born in Essex near London. He took passage for New England from the port of Plymouth and was in Windsor, Colony of Connecticut in 1640 (being then 11 years old). Later he became an extensive land owner in that settlement. In 1654, he conveyed all of his Windsor land to Samuel Rockwell. Then with his father-in-law, Thomas Woodford, removed to Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony where he was one of the very earliest settlers.

At the first town meeting in Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony, held December 1656, he was chosen Selectman and subsequently held other offices, including overseer of the poor. He was a liberal contributor to Harvard College and with his wife signed the Church Covenant, June 18, 1661.

Died at Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony, July 29, 1708.

Married (first) at Windsor, Colony of Connecticut, 1653, Mary Woodford.

Married (second) in 1685, Mrs. Mehitable (Gunn) Ensign.

Issue by (first) marriage, among twelve others, a son.

Thomas Sheldon, was born Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony, August 6, 1661. He removed to Suffield, Connecticut about 1720 and settled on fifty acres of land originally granted Reverend John Longlove, located about one-half mile west of Suffield Villiage on what is now Hastings Hill Road. He was active in public affairs, being Surveyor of Highways in 1726 and 1728. On March 13, 1731/32 the Freeholders of Suffield Village made him Sealer of Leather.

Died in Suffield, Colony of Connecticut in 1725.

Married Mary Hinsdale.

(See Hinsdale)

Issue among others, a son.

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Thomas Sheldon, was born in the year 1688. He also removed to Suffield, Connecticut about 1720, as all of his children born after this date appear in the Suffield records. He remained on his father's homestead about one-half mile west of the village of Suffield between Muddy Brook and Old Street (now Hastings Hill Road) and on the road from Suffield to West Suffield. The homestead included fifty acres. At the meeting of the Freeholders held March 1, 1726-27 Thomas Sheldon was chosen Surveyor of Highways, which speaks well for his education. For many years thereafter he held public offices of trust.

Died at Suffield, Connecticut, July 1, 1770.

Married Mary Smith.

(See Smith)

Issue among nine children, a son.

Simeon Sheldon, born in Suffield, Connecticut, March 20, 1726. Like his father he was a farmer. Early in the Revolutionary War he was commissioned Captain of Militia, he served his country in this capacity throughout the War. On July 5, 1779, Tory Governor Tryon of New York and Brigadier General Grath entered New Haven, Connecticut with twenty-six hundred men with the intention of burning the town. Captain Simeon Sheldon rushed there with his company from Suffield, as did others from adjoining towns to meet the invaders. Although they were greatly outnumbered, by midafternoon they had forced the enemy to retreat. "Only through the courage of men like Captain Simeon Sheldon was New Haven saved from burning."

Died February 1, 1813.

Married in Suffield, Connecticut, November 10, 1745, Grace Phelps.

(See Phelps)

Issue among others, a son.

Samuel Sheldon, born in Suffield, Connecticut, March 10, 1766. He probably migrated to Ohio in 1819 as no record of him is found in Suffield after this date. His sons Simeon, George and Seth and daughter Mary were in Mantua, Portage County, Ohio at that time. George was then only thirteen, Seth and Mary still younger. Samuel Sheldon's sister Mercy married Phineas Woolworth, the great grandfather of Frank W. Woolworth the founder of the chain store system which bears his name.

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Died probably in Ohio or while removing there from Suffield.

Married (first) Mary Hanchett.
(See Hanchett)

Married (second) Ann F. (?) born in Connecticut in 1787. She was living in Mantua, Ohio with her stepson George Sheldon in 1850.

Issue of Samuel and Mary (Hanchett) Sheldon.

1. Simeon, who migrated to Mantua, Ohio, 1819; married Eunice Harmon.
2. GEORGE, of whom below.
3. Seth, who lived in Mantua, Ohio, on the State Road near the "May House". Died in 1840.
4. Mary, married (first) Charles Phelps who built in 1840 the house in Mantua on "Bunnydale Farm" where Mr. Harmon Crawford now lives. Charles Phelps died in 1848. Mary (Sheldon) Phelps married (second) a Mr. Dayton.

George Sheldon, born in Suffield, Connecticut, May 6, 1806, removed to Mantua, Ohio in 1819. At this time Mantua was a thriving community, but its prospects were blighted because it was overlooked by the surveyors who laid out the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad.

George Sheldon settled on a farm near Mantua Corners. He was the third postmaster of Mantua, succeeding Hezekiah Monney, Jr. He first conducted the office from his farmhouse and, upon completion of his new home nearer the Corners, where John McGovern lived in 1909, he moved the post office there.

Died in Mantua, Ohio, December 4, 1881.

Married in Connecticut, Fanny Wilkinson, who was born November 1, 1811.

After the death of her husband she made her home in Toledo, Ohio where she died.

Issue.

1. Mary A., born in 1835, living in 1909.

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

2. Harriet, living in 1909.
3. LOIS WILKINSON, of whom below.

Lois Wilkinson Sheldon, was born in Mantua, Ohio, September 19, 1837. She finished her education at Hiram College and as a bride removed with her husband to Toledo, Ohio. She gave invaluable service to the Women's Relief Auxiliary of the G. A. R. following the Civil War. She was secretary of the organization in 1887. "She was endowed with a fine mind and clear wit and wrote effectively both prose and poetry, much of which found its way into print". Particularly worthy of mention is her "Memories of Hiram College", a poem describing scenes and events of student life.

Died in Toledo, Ohio, August 12, 1887.

Married October 3, 1860, William Laird Holbrook.⁴¹

[WOODFORD —

Thomas Woodford was born in England and emigrated from Lincolnshire to the colonies in the "William and Frances", sailing on March 7, and landing in Boston on June 5, 1632. He settled in Massachusetts Bay Colony, where he was made a Freeman, March 4, 1635. Soon after this date he removed to Agawam, Massachusetts with Mr. Pyncheon's Company where he was allotted land and signed an agreement on May 16, 1636. From Agawam he removed to Hartford, Colony of Connecticut and was one of its original proprietors. His homelot was on the west side of what is now known as Front Street. In 1640 he was chosen Sexton, also Town crier. In 1656 he removed to Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Died in Northampton, Massachusetts, March 6, 1657.

Married at Roxbury, Massachusetts, Mary Blott.

Issue, a daughter.

Mary Woodford, who signed with her husband and probably her brother Thomas Woodford the Church Covenant in Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony, June 16, 1661.

Died Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony, April 17, 1684.

Married at Windsor, Colony of Connecticut, in the year 1653, Isaac Sheldon.⁴²

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[HINSDALE —

Robert Hinsdale, born circa 1617 (probably in England) was one of the first settlers in Dedham, Massachusetts Bay Colony, being one of the eight men that founded the Church there in 1638. In 1650 he was a resident of Medfield, Massachusetts, where he was also a founder of the Church and a member of the Artillery Company. In 1672 he was released from Military duty in Hadley, Massachusetts "on account of his age and a sore leg". On November 13, 1673 with four sons, he was an original proprietor of an eight thousand acre tract at "Pancomtuck" (later called Deerfield) Massachusetts.

Robert Hinsdale and three sons were members of Captain Lathrop's train-band, of which the Reverend Increase Mather, in his *History of the War with the Indians*, Boston, 1676, said—"September 18, 1675 Captain Lathrop (a goodly and courageous Commander) with above seventy men were sent to be as a Guard to some that were coming from Deerfield with Carts loaden with Goods and Provision, to be removed to Hadley, for security: But as they were coming, the Indians, whose cruel Habitations are the dark corners of the Earth, lurked in the swamps, and Multitudes of them made a sudden and frightful assault. They seize upon the Carts and Goods (many of the Soulders having been so foolish an secure as to put their Arms in the Carts, and step aside to gather grapes, which proved to be dear and deadly grapes to them) Killed Captain Lothrop, an above three-score of his men, stripped them of their cloths, and so left them to lye weltering in their own blood." Of the eighty men in Captain Lothrop's Company seventy-one were slain, including Robert Hinsdale and all three sons. The place of the ambush is about five miles from Deerfield, it was formerly called Muddy Brook. The name changed to Bloody Brook after the tragedy of 1676. In 1838 a monument was erected on the spot with an appropriate inscription.

Died at Bloody Brook, September 18, 1675.

Married (first) Ann Woodward.

Married (second) circa 1668 Elizabeth, widow of John Hawks.

Issue of Robert and Ann (Woodward) Hinsdale, among seven others, a son.

Samuel Hinsdale, born in either Dedham or Medfield, Mas-

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

sachusetts, in the year 1642. He came to Hadley, Massachusetts Bay Colony, with his father. He was one of the original proprietors of the eight thousand acre tract, owning one-twelfth of the entire property. He was the very first settler of Deerfield, Massachusetts, having broken up several acres there before 1669. His homelot was number 13. He died intestate, leaving a personal estate of forty-five pounds.

The havoc which the depredations of the Indians caused at that period is evidenced by the following quotation taken from Samuel Hinsdale's administration papers, it quaintly states "the land at Deerfield alias "Pancomtuck" not being valued in regard to present Indian War rendering it at present of little worth, but being hopeful to prove a Real Estate, hereafter".

Died at Bloody Brook, September 18, 1675.

Married Mehitable Johnson.
(See Johnson)

Issue among five children, a daughter.

Mary Hinsdale, born Hadley, Massachusetts Bay Colony, July 22, 1665.

Married in the year 1685 Thomas Sheldon.⁴³

[SMITH

Samuel Smith, born in England in 1602, sailed for New England in the "Elizabeth of Ipswich", April 30, 1634. He settled in Wethersfield, Colony of Connecticut. Later he removed to Hadley, Massachusetts Bay Colony, where he became prominent through his integrity as a citizen and active in Church, State and Military affairs. He was a Deputy to the General Court in 1641-53-56; and a Lieutenant of Militia before 1663. He was a Selectman in Hadley, 1660-68-76-78 and 80. The inventory of his estate was taken January 17, 1681.

Died in Hadley, Massachusetts, 1680, aged 78 years.

Married Elizabeth, who was born in England, 1602 and died in Hadley on March 16, 1686.

Issue among others, a son.

John Smith, who resided in Hadley, Massachusetts Bay Colony and conducted a bolting mill there. In 1667 he was the owner of several boats that carried grain from Hadley to Hartford, Connecticut. Like his father he was active in military affairs.

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He was a member of Captain William Turner's Company. On Thursday, May 18, 1676 this company, of one hundred eighty men, mostly mounted, attacked an encampment of over three hundred Indians discovered at the Falls above Deerfield (now Turner's Falls). The majority of the Indians were killed by shot and sword, some attempted to escape by plunging into the river, only to meet death by being carried over the Falls.

On May 30, 1676 King Phillip's warriors descended upon Hatfield, Massachusetts, across the river from Hadley and attempted to fire the town and kill the inhabitants. With others of the Hadley Militia, John Smith crossed the river at the ferry, a bold adventure. The countryside was swarming with Indians, particularly at the ferry and on Hatfield Meadows.

Of this engagement the Reverend Increase Mather in his 1676 History of the War with the Indians, had this to say—"The enemy appeared at Hatfield, fired about twelve houses and barns without Fortifications, Killed many of their Cattle, drove away almost all their sheep, spread themselves in the meadow between Hatfield and Hadly. Whereupon twenty-five active and resolute men went from Hadly to relieve their distressed Brethren.. The Indians shot at them ere they could get out of the Boat & wounded one of them. Ours nevertheless charged on the enemy shot down five or six at the first volley near the River. Then they made hast toward the town fighting with a great number of the enemy, Many falling before them. And though encompassed with a numerous swarm of Indians, who also lay in Ambush behind almost every tree, and place of advantage, yet the English lost not one man, till within about an hundred Rod of the Town, when five of ours was slain, among whom was a precious young man whose name was Smith, that place having lost many in losing one man. It speaketh sadly to the rising Generation when such are taken away. After this the enemy fled having lost five and twenty in the fight."

Died on Hatfield meadows, May 30, 1676.

Married Mary Partridge.

(See Partridge)

Issue, a son.

John Smith was born in 1666. He was called "Orphan John" due to his father's untimely death and to distinguish him from the other John Smiths. In 1687 he lived on the homelot in the eastern section of Hadley, Massachusetts Bay Colony, granted to

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his grandfather, Lieutenant Samuel Smith. In 1669 he was granted a very large tract in Spruce Swamp and was a large landowner in and around Hadley. He was a Selectman in the town in 1702 and 1715-1720.

Died at Hadley, Massachusetts, January 20, 1724.

Married Mary Root.

(See Root)

Issue, a daughter.

Mary Smith, born Hadley, Massachusetts, May 7, 1689.

Died October 30, 1771.

Married June 19, 1712, Thomas Sheldon.⁴⁴

[*PHELPS* —

The first record of this family is found in Vevey, on the shore of Lake Geneva, Switzerland. St. Martin's Church in Vevey dates from the introduction of Christianity in Switzerland and was dedicated 397 A.D. The present church was completed in 492 and in 1536 was despoiled of every ornament relating to the Roman Catholic Faith, and the Church became the property of the town.

In St. Martin's is a splendid black marble monument, erected in 1882 through the liberality of Honorable William Phelps of New Jersey and Honorable Charles A. Phelps, M.D. of Massachusetts in memory of John Phelps who, as Clerk of Court, read the death sentence of Charles I.

From Switzerland the Phelps family immigrated to Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, England. Here, in the parish records of the magnificent old Abbey, is the following entry, made during Lent of 1599, "I granted license to William Phelps, being then extremele sicke to eat fleske which license is to endure no longer tyme then during his sickness." Signed R. Curties, Curate of Tewkesbury.

The above William Phelps, Mayor of Tewkesbury in 1607 was the father of the progenitor of the American family.

William Phelps, son of William and Dorothy Phelps was baptized in Tewkesbury Abbey, August 19, 1599. On March 19, 1630, a party of forty was organized into a church, they selected a minister and sailed from Plymouth, England the next morning in the "Mary and John", a ship of four hundred tons. In this

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party were William Phelps, his wife and six children and brother George. They landed at Nantasket, (now Hull, Massachusetts) May 30, 1630.

He settled in Dorchester, the first town in Massachusetts Bay Colony to organize a town government, in which he took an active part. He was made Freeman during the first six months of his residence in Dorchester. After a few years, he, with the Reverend Mr. Warham, and sixty members of his Church, settled in Dorchester (now Windsor, Connecticut).

William Phelps was an extensive land owner in Windsor, Colony of Connecticut, and held the office of Magistrate from 1639 to 1643 and from 1656 to 1662. He was also a deputy to the General Court from 1645 to 1649, and in 1651.

He made his will April 27, 1660. William Phelps resided in New England forty-two years, of which thirty-six were spent in Windsor.

Died in Windsor, Colony of Connecticut, July 14, 1672.

Married in England, the first Mrs. Phelps who died in Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635.

Married (second) in 1639, Mary Dover who was also a passenger on the "Mary and John". She died in Windsor, Colony of Connecticut, November 27, 1675.

Issue of William Phelps by his first marriage, among others, a son.

Nathaniel Phelps, was born in England in 1627. He immigrated to New England with his parents. He first settled in Windsor, Colony of Connecticut, opposite his father's farm on land purchased from his brother Samuel. In 1656 he removed to Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony where he was one of the first settlers. However, he had many interests in Windsor for many years.

One of his contemporaries states, "Nathaniel Phelps was a pious man of good intellect and sound, discriminating judgment". He was one of the first deacons of the Northampton Church. The Phelps Homestead which he established in 1656 and which he occupied for forty three years, remained in the family until 1835. Nathaniel with two sons, took the oath of allegiance before the worshipful Mr. Pynchon on February 8,

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

1679. They were made Freemen by the General Court in Boston on May 11, 1681.

Died in Northampton, Massachusetts, May 27, 1702, aged 75 years.

Married in Windsor, Colony of Connecticut, September 17, 1650, Elizabeth Copley, who was born in England. She died in Northampton, Massachusetts, December 6, 1712. The celebrated artist John Copley was a descendant of her brother.

Issue among others, a son.

Deacon Nathaniel Phelps, Jr. was born in Windsor, Colony of Connecticut, June 2, 1653. He settled in Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony on the Phelps Homestead and was active in all affairs of Church and State. In his will, made in 1719, he directed his sons Samuel and Nathaniel to help their brother, Timothy to build a house if he decided to settle in Northampton.

Died in Northampton, Massachusetts, June 19, 1719.

Married August 11, 1676, Grace (Martin) Marsh, adopted daughter of John and Hepzibah Marsh who was born in England in 1656. "She was a woman of strong mind and clear judgment and held in respect by all."

Died in Northampton, Massachusetts, August 20, 1727, aged 75 years.

Issue among others, a son.

Captain Timothy Phelps, born in Northampton, Massachusetts in 1697. He settled in Suffield, Connecticut.

Died in Suffield, Connecticut, December 3, 1787.

Married in 1725, Abigail Merrick.

(See Merrick)

Issue among seven others, a daughter.

Grace Phelps, born September 15, 1728. Married Simeon Sheldon.⁴⁵

[HANCHETT —

Thomas Hanchett was probably born in England, he was known to be in Wethersfield, Colony of Connecticut in 1649. He was a brother of John Hanchett of Boston. After two years in

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Wethersfield, he removed to New London, Colony of Connecticut, where he remained for three years. He then settled in Northampton in 1668. Later he removed to Westfield and finally settled in Suffield, Colony of Connecticut.

Died in Suffield, Colony of Connecticut, June 11, 1686.

Issue among others, a son.

John Hanchett was born in Wethersfield, Colony of Connecticut in 1649. He settled in Westfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony before 1667 and in 1680 removed to Suffield, Connecticut where he was a voter and was made a Freeman at Suffield's first town meeting. He was a Deacon for many years and his homelot on High Street was owned by direct descendants as late as 1875.

Died in Suffield, Connecticut, October 23, 1744, aged 95 years.

Married, (first) in the year 1677, Ester Pritchett.
(See Pritchett)

Married (second) Mary Harmon, who died in Suffield, Connecticut, September 17, 1730.

Married (third) Widow Sarah Taylor, May 27, 1731, she died in Suffield, January 6, 1733.

Married (fourth) Mary Southwell, who survived him.

Issue by first marriage, a son.

John Hanchett of Suffield, Connecticut.

Married in Suffield, Connecticut, February 26, 1706-07 Lydia Hayward.

Issue among others, a son.

David Hanchett, born in Suffield, Connecticut, June 8, 1743. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

Died in Suffield, Connecticut, September 4, 1819.

Married in Suffield, Connecticut, October 24, 1765, Deborah Sheldon.

(See Sheldon)

Issue among twelve children, a daughter.

Mary Hanchett, born in Suffield, Connecticut, March 22, 1770.

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Married in Suffield, Connecticut, October 23, 1794, Samuel Sheldon.⁴⁶

[JOHNSON]

Captain John Johnson, the progenitor of this Johnson family probably came from England in the fleet of John Winthrop, arriving in Salem, Massachusetts Bay Colony, June 27, 1630. He settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony where he was chosen Constable October 19, 1630, and was made a Freeman on May 18, 1631. In July 1632 he was one of the founders of the Church which Reverend John Eliot presided over as first pastor, and was of the embryo parliament of that year. In 1643 he was the Deputy to the first General Court, which position he held for the next fifteen years. In 1638 he became a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of which he was clerk for three years. He then became "Surveyor General of all ye armies". This high military rank may account for the very large amount of ammunition stored on his homelot, and which exploded with such force that all his buildings burned on February 6, 1645; "this explosion shook all the houses in Boston and Cambridge with the shock of an earthquake". This fire destroyed all early town records, the school charter, etc.

When Ann Hutchinson of witchcraft fame was taken into custody, on the charge of heresy, the Court ordered "that the arms of her Roxbury adherents be delivered to goodman Johnson, and the town of Roxbury be required to take orders for their custody and if any charge arise, it to be defrayed by her husband".

Captain John Johnson was highly regarded in military circles and a court order on May 6, 1657 decreed "that Mr. Johnson having bin long serviceable in the place of Surveyor Gan'll for which he has never had any satisfaction which this court considering of thinks meet to grant him 300 acors in any place where he can find it according to law". His will was executed July 30, 1659.

Died in Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, September 30, 1659.

Married in England, Margaret who died in Roxbury, June 9, 1655.

Married (second) Grace (Negus) Fawer, widow of Barnabas Fawer, she survived Captain Johnson.

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Issue by (first) marriage, all born in England, five children, of which, a son.

Humphrey Johnson, resided in Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony for many years. March 29, 1648 he conveyed to his father-in-law, land in Roxbury. He later removed to Hingham, Massachusetts, where he was a man of affairs and a soldier in Captain Isaac Johnson's Company in the war against King Philip in 1675.

Married Ellen Cheney.

(See Cheney)

Issue among three daughters, the eldest.

Mehitable Johnson, born in Roxbury, September, 1644. She was Baptized there March 29, 1645.

Married October 31, 1660, Samuel Hinsdale.⁴⁸

Died August 4, 1689.

[PARTRIDGE —

William Partridge, emmigrated to New England from Berwick-upon-Tweed, England, which is on the eastern border between England and Scotland in Northumberland. He was an early settler of Hartford, Colony of Connecticut and later removed to Hadley, Massachusetts.

Died Hadley, Massachusetts Bay Colony, June 27, 1668.

Married in Hartford, Colony of Connecticut, December 12, 1644, Mary Smith, who was a sister of Christopher Smith of Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony, Joseph of Hartford, Colony of Connecticut, also Simeon and William Smith.

Issue, a daughter.

Mary Partridge.

Married John Smith.⁴⁹

[ROOT —

John Roote of Badby, Northamptonshire, England.

Married 1600, Mary Russell.

Issue among seven others, a son.

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

John Roote, born in Badby, Northamptonshire, England, February 26, 1608. He was one of the first settlers of Farmington, Colony of Connecticut, in 1640. He took a prominent part in the affairs of both Church and State. His estate inventoried at Farmington amounted to eight hundred nineteen pounds.

Died in Farmington, Colony of Connecticut, in August, 1684, aged 76 years.

Married circa 1640, Mary Kilbourn.
(See Kilbourn)

Issue among seven others, a son.

John Roote Jr. born in Farmington, Colony of Connecticut, circa 1642. He was made Freeman in 1669. Early in life he removed to Westfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony, where he was Commissary in 1680, the General Court allowing fourteen pounds for his servies.

Died September 24, 1787.

Married Mary Ashley.
(See Ashley)

Issue among eight children, a daughter.

Mary Root, born September 22, 1667.

Married February 23, 1686, John Smith.⁵⁰

[MERRICK —

ARMS:—"A chevron argent charged with fleur-del-lis gules, between Choughs, sable respecting each other" and a crest was added, viz. "A castle argent Surmounted by a Chough (or Bran) holding in dexter claw Fleur-de-lis.

MOTTO:—Heb Dduw heb ddim; Dduw a digon.

"The Merricks of America are descended from the noblest Cambrian blood, and have possessed the same ancestral estate and residence at Bodorgen, County Anglesely, Wales, without interruption above a thousand years".

They have the distinction of being descended from both sovereign Prince of Wales of the Welsh Royal family and from King Edward I whose eldest son was the first Prince of Wales of the English Royal Family.

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Thomas Merrick, born in Wales in 1620, came to New England in 1636 and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony. In the early part of 1638 he removed to Hartford, Colony of Connecticut, he remained there only a short time, then in 1639 he went to Springfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony where he was one of the founders. He was a man of affairs and influence and helped with the erection of the Church in Springfield where he was allotted the second seat. He was a sergeant of the town Militia and between 1640 and 1669 his name appears in the Springfield Town Records eighty times. He was active on various committees for the allotment of lands, treaties with the Indians, etc.

Died in Springfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony, September 7, 1704.

Married (first) July 14, 1639 Sarah, daughter of Roland and Sarah Stebbins.

Married (second), August 21, 1653 Elizabeth Tilley who died in Springfield, August 21, 1684.

Issue by (second) marriage among others, a son.

John Merrick, born in Springfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony November 9, 1658. Early in life he was made a Captain of a Springfield military company. He was a man of considerable wealth and influence in Springfield and was chosen Selectman eight times between 1699 and 1722.

Died in Springfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony, April 10, 1748.

Married Mary Day.

(See Day)

Issue among others, a daughter,

Abigail Merrick, born in Springfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony, April 5, 1702.

Married in January, 1726, Timothy Phelps.⁵¹

[PRITCHARD

ARMS:—Ermine, a lion rampant sable.

CREST:—A dexter arm proper holding a battle axe, handle gules.

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

William Pritchard, settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay Colony, as early as 1641. He was a resident of Lynn in 1645 and was again living in Ipswich in 1648 when, with others, he was granted land near "Quabaug Ponds" and removed there in that year. When the inhabitants petitioned the General Court, October 10, 1673 to change the name from Quabaug to Brookfield, William Pritchard was one of the original signers, thus becoming one of the first settlers of Brookfield.

As early as 1664 he was active in military affairs of the colony and was made Sergeant in 1673. On February 29, 1675/76 he was serving as a Sergeant in Joseph Gardiner's Company of Militia.

By the middle of July, 1676, the full horrors of King Phillip's War were apparent to the inhabitants of Brookfield. On August 3, Captain Edward Hutchinson arranged a conference with the Indians near the town. Not meeting them at the appointed place, the Captain and his troops pushed on to find them. In the narrow defile, shut in by a rocky hill on one side, and a swamp on the other, they were suddenly fired upon and in the sharp fight that followed eight were slain. Captain Hutchinson retreated to the town and made his stand in the Garrison. A contemporary said, "One young man, the son of William Pritchard, who was among the eight slain in the morning, was killed while venturing away from the Garrison House. They cut off his head and tossed it about in plain sight of the beleaguered settlers, and then set it on a pole against the door of his dead father's house.

The tale of the tragic death of the Pritchards, and the suffering of the family in the Garrison House made the war vividly real and terrible." An inventory of Sergeant William Pritchard's estate was taken in March 1676.

Died in the Brookfield Massacre, August 3, 1675.

Issue among several others, a daughter.

Esther Pritchard, who, after the death of her father, settled with her brother William in Suffield, Colony of Connecticut.

Died in Suffield, November 29, 1711.

Married in Suffield, September 6, 1677, John Hanchett.⁵²

[*SHELDON* —

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HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

ISAAC SHELDON.

Turn to page 61.

THOMAS SHELDON.

Turn to page 61.

THOMAS SHELDON.

Turn to page 62.

Married Mary Smith.

Issue among others, a daughter.

Mary Sheldon, born in Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1713.

Died in Suffield, Connecticut, in the year 1795.

Married in Suffield (Intention published April 5, 1733)
John Hanchett.⁵³

[*SHELDON* —

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ISAAC SHELDON.

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Married (second) Mrs. Mehitable (Gunn) Ensign.
(See Gunn)

Issue by second marriage, an only child, a son.

Jonathan Sheldon, born May 29, 1687 in Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony. He settled in Suffield, Colony of Connecticut, in 1723 where on the present Sheldon Street he built a substantial residence which is in excellent condition today. Much of the original land owned by him is still in the Sheldon family. He was prominent in social and civic affairs and had large land holdings. About 1750 he gave to each of his five sons a dwelling house and barn. The tombstone erected in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Sheldon bears the statement that they were — "The parents, grandparents and great grandparents of one hundred and six-six".

Died in Suffield, Connecticut, April 10, 1769.

Married Mary Southwell.
(See Southwell)

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Issue among nine others, a son.

Phineas Sheldon, born in 1717 in Suffield, Colony of Connecticut. At the Town Meetings of March 13, 1748 and December 4, 1749 he was chosen Surveyor of Highways for Suffield.

Married (first) Deborah Hathaway.

Married (second) Ruth Smith.

Married (third) Mrs. Pomery.

Issue among fourteen children, by first marriage, a daughter.

Deborah Sheldon, born December 14, 1745 in Suffield, Connecticut.

Married in Suffield, October 24, 1765, David Hanchett.⁵⁴

[CHENEY —

ARMS:—Ermine on a bend sable three martlets or.

CREST:—A bulls scalp, argent.

MOTTO:—La mieux que ji puis.

William Cheney, born in England 1604. He was a very early settler in Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, being a resident and land owner there before 1640. His homelot was located near the junction of the present Dudley and Warren Streets.

In 1645 he was active in the founding of the Roxbury Free School, guaranteeing the contributions of many of the townsmen in less fortunate circumstances. He was chosen a feoff-ee or member of its First Board of Directors. He was made assessor February 21, 1648; Freeman May 23, 1666. His will, which was signed on April 30, 1667, was inventoried three months after his death (July 30, 1667) at eight hundred eighty six pounds.

Died in Roxbury, June 30, 1667.

Married Margaret (who died in Boston) and was buried beside her husband in Roxbury, on July 3, 1686.

Issue among seven children, the eldest, a daughter.

Ellen Cheney, born in England circa 1626. Married at Rox-

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

bury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, March 20, 1642/43 Humphrey Johnson.⁵⁵

[KILBOURN

ARMS:—Argent a chevron azure between three bald-coots sable, heads argent, beaks tawney.

CREST:—A bald-coot proper.

The name Kilbourn is derived from the town of Kilbourn, located in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England.

Thomas Kilbourn, was born in May, 1578 in Wood-Ditton Parish, Cambridgeshire, England. He was a warden of Saint Mary's Church there in 1632. His American descendants have installed a memorial window in the Church to his memory. The Parish Register containing the complete baptismal records of the emigrant Kilbourn family is still well preserved.

On April 15, 1635 although fifty-five years of age, he sailed for the New World in the "Increase". He settled in Wethersfield, Colony of Connecticut, where one hundred eight acres of land located between Wethersfield and Glastonbury, were set off for him. However, he died before the property was recorded so it was entered in the name of his widow. This property was occupied as late as 1870 by the author, Austin Kilbourn, a direct descendant.

Thomas Kilbourn was a prominent man in public life in Wethersfield during the years of his residence there, few though they were, serving as juror and grand juror.

Died in Wethersfield, Colony of Connecticut, before 1639.

Married in England, Frances, born in 1583. She signed her will November 13, 1650 and among other children, bequests were made to her daughter, Mary Root. The inventory of her estate totaled three hundred forty-nine pounds, it was probated December 5, 1650. She died in Wethersfield, Colony of Connecticut in November, 1650.

Issue among four girls and three boys, a daughter.

Mary Kilbourn, born in Wood-Ditton Parish, Cambridgeshire, England in 1619. She came to New England with her parents in the "Increase" in 1635.

Married in Wethersfield, Colony of Connecticut, circa 1640, John Root.⁵⁶

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

[ASHLEY —

ARMS:—Argent a lion rampant sable, crowned or.

Robert Ashley settled in Springfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony before January 14, 1638/39 thus, being one of its first settlers. He was prominent in Springfield until his death forty-four years later. His homelot was on the northwest corner of what is now Main and State Streets in the heart of the present City of Springfield. Like most of the inhabitants, he was chiefly occupied with farming. Between 1643 and 1655 there are many land records which show him to be a large land owner.

In January 1646 Robert Ashley was licensed as inn keeper. The proprietor of an inn, in those days held a highly respectable position which was only filled by those considered respectable persons. He conducted the inn for sixteen years, or until the end of 1660.

Aside from minor public offices held continuously from 1639 to 1653 he was chosen Selectman on November 1, 1653 and re-elected annually until 1662, and again in 1665. Robert Ashley was active in the village Church and was allotted first pew, in the first list of seatings, June 23, 1659. He signed his will on October 9, 1679.

Died in West Springfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony, November 29, 1682.

Married in the year 1641 (Intention published August 7, 1641) Mary Horton, the widow of Thomas Horton of Springfield, who died the previous summer leaving her with an infant and a three year old child. Mary (Horton) Ashley died September 19, 1683 less than a year after her husband.

Issue among five others, a daughter.

Mary Ashley, born in Springfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony, April 6, 1644.

Married John Root.⁵⁷

[DAY —

ARMS:—Ermine, on a pale gules, a horseshoe or; a chief azure, thereon a crescent between two suns in splendor of the third.

CREST:—Upon a mount vert, a greyhound's head erased ar-

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

gent, collared, with line affixed thereto gules, in front of a fountain.

Robert Day, was born in England 1604. He sailed from Ipswich, County Suffolk, England in the "Elizabeth" and landed in Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1634. He first settled in New Towne, now known as Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was made a Freeman on May 16, 1635. From "New Towne" he migrated to Hartford, Colony of Connecticut, where he was a resident in 1639. His will was signed May 20, 1648 and the inventory taken October 14th of the same year. It amounted to one hundred forty-two pounds.

Died in Hartford, Colony of Connecticut in 1648.

Married (first) in England, Mary, born in 1606. She died soon after her arrival in New England.

Married (second) Editha Stebbins.

Issue by (second) marriage, among three others, a son.

Thomas Day, was born in 1638, he removed to Springfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony circa 1672. He signed his will May 29, 1711, it was probated March 25, of the following year.

Died December 27, 1711.

Married Sarah Cooper.

(See Cooper)

Issue among ten children, a daughter.

Mary Day, born December 15, 1666

Married February 11, 1687, John Merrick.⁵⁸

[GUNN —

ARMS:—A Viking ship, sails unfurled, oars in action.

CREST:—A dexter hand wielding a sword.

MOTTO:—Aut Pax Aut Bellum.

The Gunn family descended from the Norse Kings of the Isle of Man. At a remote date they settled in Caithness, which is the most northernly county in Scotland. Here the family grew in numbers and power until they became the Scottish Clan Gunn.

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Thomas Gunn, settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony and was a land owner there before February 10, 1634. He was made a Freeman in Boston on May 6, 1635 and removed to Windsor, Colony of Connecticut before 1640. He settled on land adjoining that of the Reverend Thomas Stoughton.

The early records of Windsor establish that he owned an inn or tavern for, in 1659, the townsmen ordered that "Thomas Gunn had the liberty to entertain at his table Captain Thomas and his family" also "entertaining Isaac Holt, for the fourth yeare". At this time Captain Thomas had not been admitted as an inhabitant of Windsor and Isaac Holt and no family.

In later life Thomas Gunn deeded his Connecticut property to his son-in-law and removed to Westfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Died in Westfield, February 26, 1680, his wife died there November 28, 1678.

Issue among three others, a daughter.

Mehitable Gunn, who was born in Windsor, Colony of Connecticut July 28, 1644.

Married (first) October 22, 1663, David Ensign. After bearing five children, she divorced him by mutual consent for his ill conduct.

Married (second) in 1685 (which was several years after her divorce) Isaac Sheldon.⁵⁹

[SOUTHWELL —

William Southwell, was born in England, and settled in Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony, where he was made a Freeman in 1690. Savage says "no gain has followed search of this mans' origin".

Married Sarah Stebbins.

(See Stebbins)

Issue among others, a daughter.

Mary Southwell, who was born in Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony, February 25, 1688.

Married at Northampton, December 8, 1708, Jonathan Sheldon.⁶⁰

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

[*HATHAWAY* —

ARMS:—Sable a bugle or hunter's horn garnished and rimmed, stringed argent.

Hathaway is a place name taken from *Pert Haethwy*, in Wales. For many generations families bearing this name have been found in Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Warwickshire. Ann Hathaway, the wife of the immortal Shakespeare lived and was buried in Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire. The American family base their descent from the Gloucestershire Hathaways, upon their possession of a coat-of-arms, brought here from England, by the progenitor of the family.

Nickolas Hathaway came to America from England early in the seventeenth century and was living in Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1638. There he purchased land at three shillings per acre, before removing to Taunton. He was an original proprietor and extensive land owner in Taunton, Plymouth Colony, where his name frequently occurs in the Proprietary Records.

Died after 1639.

Issue among others, a son.

John Hathaway, born in England in 1629. At the age of ten he accompanied his father to the "stern and rockbound coast" of New England, there to take his place in the life of the New World.

In the year 1657 his name appears on a list of those who had taken the oath of fidelity. He purchased in 1658 four hundred acres of "Meadow and Upland", which included that part of Taunton which afterwards became Berkley, Massachusetts. He was made a Freeman in 1670. In 1676 he was elected Constable and made a deputy to the General Court at Plymouth in 1680-84. He was elected one of the "Selectmen to order town affairs" in which office he served four years. During King Philip's War (1675-1676) he was engaged in reorganizing the Taunton Military companies and served as ensign in one of them. His three sons, Abraham, Isaac and Ephraim also saw service in this war.

John Hathaway was recorded in 1687 as giving ten acres of his land in part payment for the support of the minister, the Reverend Samuel Danforth.

In 1695 with others he set up a "bloomerv" or forge at

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Stony Brook, which was called the "Chartley Iron Works" this later became the "Leonard Iron Works" of Norton, Massachusetts.

John Hathaway was elected to the General Court of the Colony in 1696 and 1697.

His home was in that part of Berkley known as "The Farms" the site where his house stood is designated by a tablet erected by the Old Colony Historical Society in 1889.

Died, in the year 1705.

Married (first) Martha Shepard, who died in the year 1683.

Married (second) November 25, 1692, Ruth Dyer, a widow of Braintree, Massachusetts, who died in September, 1705.

Issue among five others by first marriage, a son.

Deacon Abraham Hathaway, born in Taunton, Plymouth Colony, in 1652. He remained in that part of Taunton now Berkley, Massachusetts. He saw considerable service during King Philip's War, as he was under Captain Daniel Henchman, August 27, 1675 and under Captain Samuel Wadsworth on June 24, 1676.

Died in the year 1725.

Married in Taunton, Plymouth Colony, August 28, 1684, Rebecca Wilbor.

Issue among several others, a son.

Jacob Hathaway, born in Tauton, and with his brothers Shadrach and Samuel, settled in Suffield, Colony of Connecticut, Circa 1717. He soon became an influential citizen there. He was chosen Selectman March 12, 1732/33 and held that office for at least the twelve years following. He was also made Surveyor of Highways on March 10, 1734/35 and Constable in March 1741. Jacob Hathaway's step-son Shadrach Hathaway was the first from the town of Suffield to graduate from Yale College. The Boston Neck Hathaway family are descendants of Jacob Hathaway.

Died in Suffield, Connecticut, November 14, 1774.

Married in Suffield, February 15, 1722, Deborah (Kent) Hathaway, the widow of his brother Shadrach who married Deborah Kent April 25, 1717 and who died in 1721.

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Issue among others, a daughter.

Deborah Hathaway, born in Suffield, Massachusetts Bay Colony, December 28, 1722.

Died in Suffield, January 22, 1753.

Married in Suffield, Massachusetts Bay Colony (Intention published April 6, 1742) June 7, 1742, Phineas Sheldon.⁶¹

[*COOPER* —

ARMS:—Argent, three martlets gules on a chief of the second, engrailed, as many annulets or.

The surname Cooper, an occupational name first appeared in the Hundred Rolls of the year 1273.

Thomas Cooper was born in England in 1617. He embarked for America in the ship "Christian" and landed at Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1635. In 1636, he settled in Windsor, Colony of Connecticut where he resided for the next five years. He then removed to Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1643 he purchased his homelot from the town of Springfield for twenty pounds. It was located where the railroad now crosses Main Street. He took the contract to build Springfield's first Meeting House in 1645, for which the town paid him "four score pounds". He was chosen on the first board of Selectmen and served as such for seventeen years.

Thomas Cooper was a Deputy to the General Court in 1688 and served on many important committees of a public nature. Among his many other duties, he laid out Suffield, Connecticut. He was an active Indian trader for many years. Much of the goods for trading with the Indians was purchased from the famous John Pynchon. In John Pynchon's account book for the year 1652 we find the following entry — "sold Thomas Cooper the comoditys here following to be pd. in Bever at current prices or in good Wampum, sometime wth. ye yeare: Red Shog Cotton sixteen pounds, Blew trading cloth, two hundred six yards, ninety pounds". His credit was obviously extremely good with Pynchon, for at one time he was Pynchon's debtor for eight hundred sixty-two pounds for merchandise used in trading with the Indians. No man had a greater influence nor a wider acquaintance among the Indians of his day than did Thomas Cooper.

He was first Ensign of the Springfield Company, this com-

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

mission he held for over eleven years and in 1668 he was commissioned Lieutenant of the same Company.

When King Philip began open hostilities in 1675, the inhabitants of Springfield constructed a strong fort on Long Hill, at the south of the town and overlooking the Connecticut River, for the protection of the friendly Indians of the region who were then dwelling in peace in that neighborhood. By autumn of 1675, the war had spread to the Connecticut Valley, Northfield, Hadley and Deerfield had suffered, as has been previously mentioned. Terror reigned in every town and hamlet.

Major John Pynchon, with his small Springfield Company, went to Hadley on October 4, 1675 leaving Springfield unprotected, except for three or four men under the command of Lieutenant Cooper. That evening a large number of hostile Indians, and some that had been on the most intimate terms of friendship with the inhabitants, secreted themselves in the Fort. Toto, a friendly Indian, living with a white family in Windsor, Colony of Connecticut, revealed the plot. That night a messenger was dispatched from Windsor "to rouse and warn the inhabitants of Springfield of the threatened danger."

The morning of October 5, arrived with no indications of an attack upon Springfield, and Toto's statement was discredited. A contemporary related, "Lt. Thomas Cooper, long engaged in trade with the Indians, and who well knew every Indian in the region set out on horseback with young Miller for the Fort, when they were fired upon, Miller was instantly killed and Lt. Cooper severely wounded, his horse galloped back to town and stopped in front of Major Pynchon's house when Lt. Cooper fell dead to the ground.

The Indians followed up the attack and burned thirty or more houses. The killing of Lt. Cooper caused a great shock to the community and his tragic death brought a realizing sense of the defenseless condition of the settlement. That he should have had perfect confidence in his ability to dissuade the Indians from hostile intentions is not strange. He had been among them for many years and was on familiar and friendly terms with all the leading Indians within many miles."

Died in Springfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony, October 5, 1675.

Married before settling in Springfield, Sarah Munson.

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Issue among others, a daughter.

Sarah Cooper, who signed her will March 25, 1712.

Died November 21, 1726.

Married, October 27, 1659, Thomas Day.⁶²

[*STEBBINS* —

ARMS:—Argent, a griffin segreant azure, langued and membered gules between three Cross crosslets.

The name Stebbins is a corruption of Stebbing, which is thought to be dervied from Stub, meaning a stump, and Ing, meaning a field or meadow. It was first applied to the Parish of Stebing which may have been a stumpy field.

It is variously written in the records as Stebimge, Stabinge, Stebin, Stebings, Stebbinge, Stebbins, Stibing, Stebinga, Stibingham, Stobing, Stubing and sometimes Steping.

Stebbing Parish, in County Essex, is divided into districts, two of which are Stebbing Green and Stebbing Ford. John Nordin's map of 1594 shows the Parish and the above sub-divisions.

The church, built during the reign of King Edward III, is situated on an eminence at the highest part of the village. The name Stebbins is found in the Parish records at their beginning in 1201.

Roland Stebbins was born in or near the Parish of Stebbing, Essex, England in 1594. He took passage in the "Francis" of Ipswich, England, John Cutting, Captain, in April, 1634.

He landed at Boston and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was an intimate of William Pynchon, one of the founders of Roxbury. In 1636, he with others, founded Agawam, afterwards called Springfield, in honor of William Pynchon, whose home in England was in Sringfield, County Essex. In 1639, Roland Stebbins removed to Springfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and received land there in the second division, December 24, 1640. His will was signed January 1, 1669/70. His estate inventoried one hundred twenty-one pounds.

Died at Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony, at the home of his son, John Stebbins, December 14, 1671.

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Married in England, Sarah who was born in 1591, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony in October, 1649.

Issue among three others, a son.

John Stebbins, was born in England in the year 1626. When a boy of ten, he accompanied his father to Springfield. In 1646 he was taxed for twenty-seven and a half acres in Springfield. In 1656 he removed to Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony and lived at the lower end of "Pudding Lane", now Hawley Street. At this time he owned a saw mill at Easthampton, Massachusetts. On July 12, the town voted to "build a new mettinge howse" and John Stebbins was "chosen and empowered to carry on and finish the worke". He was a contributor to Harvard College in 1672 and 1673 and was a Selectman in 1675 and 1678. His estate totaled more than six hundred seventy three pounds.

Died in Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony, March 7, 1678.

Married (first) at Springfield, Massachusetts, March 14, 1646, Ann (Munson) Munden, widow of Abraham Munden. She died in Springfield, in 1656.

Married (second) Abigail Bartlett.
(See Bartlett)

Issue by (second) marriage, among seven others, a daughter.

Sarah Stebbins, born Northampton, Massachusetts Bay Colony, June 4, 1668.

Married February 24, 1686/87, at Northampton, William Southwell.⁶³

[BARTLETT —

ARMS:—Sable three sinister gloves pendant or, tosselled or.

Bartlett is of Norman origin. The ancestral mansion of the Bartletts was built at Stopham, County Essex in the year 1309. The estate consisted of over one thousand acres and remain in the family six hundred years. Near the mansion stands an old Norman church, built in the thirteenth century by the Bartlett family.

Robert Bartlett took passage from England in the "Lion", and landed in the New World, September 16, 1632. He first settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay Colony. After about seven years residence there he removed to Hartford, Colony of

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Connecticut, where he was one of the original proprietors. In May 1653 he was one of the twenty-four Puritans who petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony, to "Plant, possess and inhabit Nontuck" (Northampton.) He removed to Northampton in 1655. The first homesteads built in Northampton were situated on both sides of what is now Pleasant Street. "It (Pleasant Street) was first named Bartlett Street in honor of Robert Bartlett one of the first Men to locate the town". His homelot was on the west side and at the lower end of the street, next to the meadow. Robert Bartlett was chosen the first Constable of Northampton, which was an important office at that time. In 1657 he was elected one of the three Townsmen or Selectmen and from this time on had much to do with affairs of the town and signed the Covenant of April 18, 1672/73.

The only organized attack upon Northampton, during King Philip's War occurred March 14, 1675. The assailants appeared at two points on the north and east sides of town simultaneously. The most serious attack was at the lower end of Pleasant Street. The houses outside the fortifications were burned as was one inside. The raid was carefully designed and carried out; "considering the impetuosity of the attack and the number of Indians engaged in it, the loss to the settlers was not great. Four men and one girl were killed and six men wounded." Robert Bartlett, one of the casualties, was prominent in town affairs, his body was first buried hastily in the highway in front of his resident".

In 1681, his son Samuel was granted a parcel of land as a burial plot, to which his remains were removed.

Died in the attack of Northampton, March 14, 1676.

Issue among three others, a daughter.

Abigail Bartlett.

Married December 17, 1757, John Stebbins.⁶⁴

[*WILBUR* —

The name is a contraction of wild boar.

Samuel Wildbore was in Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony not later than 1633, for his wife was admitted to the Church there in December of that year and he was made a Freeman in Boston in 1634. He purchased land in Taunton, Plymouth Colony and shortly removed there. In the early days in New England, a man to qualify for a juryman, had to be Freeman, prop-

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erty owner, member of the Church, and prominent in the community. Samuel Wilbore met these qualifications and served as grand jurymen in September, 1637. Two months later, he with many others were disarmed for embracing what were called the "dangerous doctrines of Cotton and Wheelwright".

The following spring "with Coddington and seventeen of Boston's best men he was banished from the Colony". This little band of progressive freethinkers fled to Providence, where, upon the advice of Roger Williams they purchased the "Island of Aquidneck", now Newport, Rhode Island, March 7, 1638.

Here Samuel Wilbore was held in high esteem many years, and although he returned to Taunton, after a short residence in Rhode Island he was retained on the Rhode Island Freeman List of 1655. After taking up residence in Taunton, Massachusetts for the second time, he remained there until 1645. and then returned to Boston.

Samuel Wilbore accumulated great wealth and at the time of making his will April 30, 1656, owned valuable property in Taunton, Boston, and Portsmouth, Rhode Island. This will was proven November 6, 1656.

Died in Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony, September 29, 1656.

Married in England, Ann, daughter of Thomas Bradford, of Dorchester located in the southern part of Yorkshire, England. Thomas Bradofrd signed his will March 1, 1607.

Samuel Wilbore married (second) Elizabeth.

Issue by first marriage, among others, a son.

Shadrach Wilbor, who was born in England and brought to Taunton, Massachusetts as a young lad. In Taunton where he always resided, he became a man of influence and wealth. He served as town clerk of Taunton, thirty-five successive years. Like his father he was capable of doing his own thinking and due to the opposition he gave the government of Sir Edmuund Andros, he was sent to prison August 30, 1687. However, he evidently did not remain long in prison for we find him back in Taunton the following year.

In 1695, he was one of the partners of John Hathaway in establishing the iron foundry, which later developed into the Leonard Iron Works, which was the first foundry in New Eng-

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land. His will, signed September 12, 1696 was probated in March 1697, and inventoried seven hundred seventy-two pounds.

Died in Taunton, Massachusetts Bay Colony, late in 1696 or early in 1697.

Married Mary, who died in Taunton March 27, 1691.

Issue among nine others, a daughter.

Rebecca Wilbur, born in Taunton, Massachusetts Bay Colony, January 13, 1664.

Married August 28, 1684, Deacon Abraham Hathaway.⁶⁵

[*KENT* —

ARMS:—Gules, three roses ermnois.

CREST:—A lion's head, erased or, collared gules.

There are many English records of the Kent family dating from 1295. In that year the Kent family of Sherbeck, England, conveyed by deed, land in that part of the Parish called Stampede.

Thomas Kent was born in England and immigrated with his wife to Gloucester, Massachusetts Bay Colony, before 1643. He owned a house and land near the burying ground in the West Parish, which was then known as Chebacco. It is now Essex, Massachusetts. He was the brother of Richard Kent, who also received a grant near Chebacco in 1635. Thomas Kent appears in a list of eighty-two settlers, which is all the known proprietors of land in Gloucester, at the time of its settlement in 1650.

Died in Gloucester, Massachusetts Bay Colony, May 1, 1658. His wife died in Gloucester, October 16, 1671.

Issue among three sons, the second son.

Samuel Kent, who was born in England. He settled in Brookfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony, soon after 1667. His homelot was the fourth from Coy's Brook. October 10, 1673 Samuel Kent and sixteen others signed a petition to form "Qua-baug" into a township, to be known as Brookfield.

In 1678, after the destruction of Brookfield, Massachusetts by King Philip's warriors, Samuel Kent removed to Suffield, Colony of Connecticut. There he was a member of the first board

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of Selectmen. On September 8, 1686, after becoming a resident of Suffield, he sold his homelot in Brookfield to John Scott, Sr. of Suffield. His homelot in Suffield was situated on what is now the Institute Grounds. Later he resided in Springfield where he signed his will August 17, 1689, and a codicil was added thereto January 3, 1690/91, in it among others he mentions his son John. His inventory amounted to ninety-six pounds.

Died in Springfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony, February 2, 1690/91.

Married (first) by the Reverend Samuel Simonds, January 17, 1654 in Gloucester, Massachusetts, Frances Woodall, she died in Suffield, Connecticut, August 10, 1683.

Married (second) Mary.

Issue by (first) marriage, among four children, the youngest a son.

John Kent, born in Gloucester, Massachusetts Bay Colony, April 28, 1664. The first public record found of him is in Suffield, Connecticut in 1680. At the time of his death he was a selectman.

Died in Suffield, April 11, 1721.

Married (first) Abigail Dudley.
(See Dudley)

Married (second) May 19, 1709, Abigail, daughter of Captain Joseph Winchell. She died in Suffield, March 21, 1767.

Issue by (first) marriage, among eleven others, a daughter.

Deborah Kent, born in Suffield, Connecticut, August 22, 1693.

Married (first) April 25, 1717, Shadrach Hathaway, by whom she had two sons, Shadrach and Simeon.

Married (second) February 15, 1722, her first husband's brother, Jacob Hathaway.⁶⁶

[DUDLEY —

ARMS:—"Two lions, one buck and a buck's head, with a dart through the throat."

William Dudley, was born in Richmond, England. He was living in Guilford, thirty miles south of London, at the time

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he booked passage for America. He sailed from London, May 20, 1639 with the Reverend Henry Whitehead and others, as part of the Eaton and Hopkins expedition.

The year of his arrival in the New World, he settled in Guilford, New Haven Colony, and established his home on what is now Fair Street at its junction with Broad. He was an early representative to the General Court of the Colony.

Died in Guilford, Colony of Connecticut, March 16, 1684.

Married in Ockley Parish, County Surrey, England, by the Reverend Henry Whitehead, August 24, 1636, Jane Lutman; who died in Guilford, May 1, 1674.

Issue, a son.

William Dudley, born at sea June 8, 1639 during the voyage of his parents to America. He was a cordwainer by occupation and was made a Freeman in Guilford, Colony of Connecticut in 1670. In the same year he removed to Saybrook, Connecticut, where he was a Deacon, Commissioner and Representative to the General Court of the Colony. His will dated September 2, 1700 was probated May 29, 1701, it inventoried five hundred fifty pounds.

Died in Saybrook, Colony of Connecticut, in May, 1701.

Married Mary Roe.

(See Roe)

Issue among several others, a daughter.

Abigail Dudley, born in Saybrook, Connecticut, May 24, 1667.

Died in Suffield, Connecticut, October 26, 17-?-.

Married May 9, 1686, John Kent.⁶⁷

[ROE —

Hugh Roe, the progenitor of the American family, arrived in Weymouth, Massachusetts Bay Colony, between October 26, 1642 and May 21, 1644. January 14, 1655, his son Samuel was born in Weymouth, and in that same year a daughter died there. About 1661, he migrated to Hartford, Colony of Connecticut, retaining his Weymouth property. In Hartford, he was a sealer of leather in 1663. His homelot was just south of Little River in

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1669; he was on the Connecticut Freeman's List of that year. June 24, 1674 he was granted sixty acres on High Street, in Suffield, Connecticut, where he removed. He was elected Constable of that place March 3, 1684. His Suffield homelot was bounded on the west by High Street and on the north by Feather Street Road.

Died in Suffield, Connecticut, August 5, 1689.

Married Abigail, who died in Suffield, September 3, 1689.

Issue among others, a daughter.

Mary Roe, born probably in England.

Died after 1702.

Married in Saybrook, Connecticut, November 4, 1661, Deacon William Dudley.⁶⁸

Issue of William Laird and Lois Wilkinson (Sheldon) Holbrook, an only child of whom below.

X

RALPH SHELDON HOLBROOK, son of William Laird and Lois Wilkinson (Sheldon) Holbrook was born in Toledo, Ohio, October 10, 1866. He attended the Toledo Public Schools and at an early age developed marked scholarly tendencies. He was enrolled at Kenyon Military Academy where he prepared for admission to Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. Here he matriculated at the age of sixteen and immediately became active in undergraduate life. He was President of the freshmen class; editor of the college publication "Reveille" in 1885 and Kenyon Day Orator in 1886. On June 23, 1887 he was graduated from Kenyon and received his Bachelor of Arts Degree.

Deciding upon a law career, he returned to his native city and entered the offices of the prominent law firm of Doyle, Scott and Lewis. Through diligent study he was admitted to the Ohio

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Bar in 1890. Later he received the Master of Arts degree from his Alma Mater and was also admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Michigan and various other Courts. In 1913 he was licensed to practice in the Federal Courts of the United States.

Upon admission to the Bar he practiced alone for a short time and then organized the firm of Holbrook and Monsarrat. This firm enjoyed a large clientele for a number of years. In 1909 this association was dissolved by mutual consent and Mr. Holbrook opened offices at 405-407 St. Clair Building (now Commerce Guardian Building) where he again practiced alone for the next ten years.

August 11, 1919 he organized and, became senior member of the firm of Holbrook, Banker and Lewis. This organization was reorganized January 1, 1923 as Holbrook and Banker and is still considered one of Toledo's leading firms of Attorneys.

Over a period of thirty-eight years it was Ralph Sheldon Holbrook's lot to serve as attorney and counsellor for a very large and important clientele.

In 1917, Nevin O. Winter, in his history of Northwest Ohio, said "In the twenty-five years of his practice as one of Ohio's leading attorneys, Ralph Sheldon Holbrook has made his position secure. In addition he has made the interests of Toledo, as a city his own, taking great pride in the fact that his family has been substantially identified with Toledo for over half a century and without hope for remuneration or other reward he has done all that a good citizen could do toward the upbuilding of his native State and County. His interests are not entirely confined to the law. He is identified with many of Toledo's financial and manufacturing enterprises."

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Of him, a work called "The Memoirs of Lucas County, Ohio", states, "Ralph S. Holbrook is numbered among the able attorneys-at-law, the representative business men and influential, public spirited citizens of Lucas County."

Mr. Holbrook was the conservator of many important interests with which he was identified. He was Chairman of the Board of the Security Savings Bank and Trust Company; organizer and director, F. Bissel Company; Secretary and Treasurer, Kohler Brick Company; Secretary, Bissel Motor Company; Director of the Toledo Tile Company and Organizer and Secretary of the Toledo Plaster Company. He was also Secretary of the C. L. McBride Mfg. Co.

In 1887 he became interested in the Ohio State Militia as a member of its Sixteenth Regiment of National Guard. He served this organization as Second Lieutenant; First Lieutenant and, as Captain until his resignation August 14, 1893.

Ralph Sheldon Holbrook was a member of the American Bar Association; Ohio Bar Association; and the Toledo Bar Association. A member of the Sanford Collins Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons and the Lambda Chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, his college fraternity. As the delegate of this fraternity he represented Kenyon College in Washington, D. C., January 5-6, 1887, at the National Convention.

His clubs included the Toledo Club; Toledo Country Club; Toledo Automobile Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Holbrook was an ardent Republican and took keen interest in State and National affairs. At different times throughout his distinguished career he was offered the nomination for various public offices. Each offer was gracefully refused.

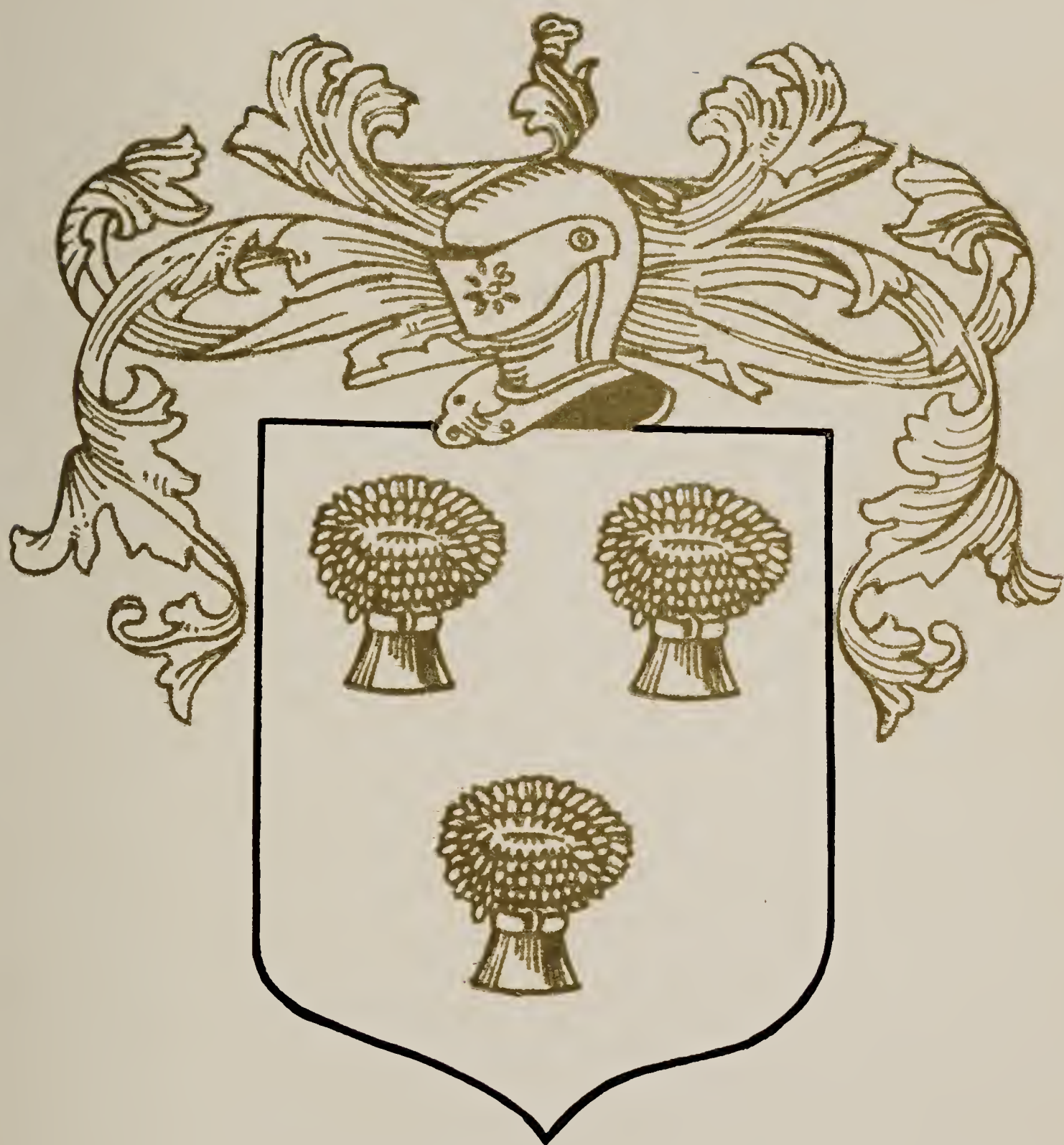
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He was a member of the Trinity Episcopal Church of Toledo. For many years before his death he resided in the Miltimore Apartments, Winthrop and Ashland Streets.

In an obituary notice, the day after Hr. Holbrook's death the following appeared in the Toledo Blade. "Ralph S. Holbrook, prominent banker and veteran Toledo attorney died in Toledo Hospital, Sunday morning following a short illness, thus closing a brilliant business and legal career."

Died in Toledo, Ohio, March 25, 1928.

Married Mary Cummings.⁶⁹



Comyn
(Cummings)

CUMMINGS

ARMS:—Three garbs of cumin, or.

CREST:—Two arms embowed proper vested ermine, holding up a sheaf of cumin, or.

THE NAME is derived from several sources and has several forms of spelling. The surname Cummings is found as: Cumyn, Cumyns, Cumin, Cumins, Cummins, Comyn, Comyns, Commin, Commins, Comin, Comins, Cuming, Cumings, Cumming, and CUMMINGS. It is of Norman derivation and comes from the local "deComines". The Anglo-Saxon meaning is interpreted as "Shore".

Few families can justly claim the antiquity of the "Cumyn" family. The name is first found in ancient Lombardy thenceforth, France.

John Count deComyn, (Baron deTonsberg) was the son of Baldwin, the founder of the House of Blois. He was the son of another Baldwin who was the son of Godfrey, a distinguished soldier of the Cross. Godfrey was the grandson of "Charles Duc d'Ingeheim" the fifth son of Emperor Charlemagne, King of the Franks (800-814).

Issue of John Count deComyn (Baron deTonsberg):

Eustace, Count deComyn, (Baron deTonsberg).

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Issue, two sons.

1. Harlowen deBurg, the founder of the Abbey of Grestein in Normandy. He married Arlotta, the mother of William the Conqueror, and had by her two sons, both of whom were with their half brother, William, at the battle of Hastings.
2. *Robertus deComyn*, the progenitor of the Anglo-Norman family went to England with William the Conqueror, in the year 1066. In 1608 King William I appointed Robertus deComyn Earl and Governor of Northumberland and sent him with seven hundred veteran Normans to enforce his authority. At Durham, the soldiers became undisciplined, committed excesses, and the natives rebelled. The Bishop of Durham gave "Comyn" warning to no avail.

According to Mrs. M. E. C. Bruce in her history of the Bruces and Cumyns, on January 28, 1069, "at decline of day, multitudes assembled and girt the town, at daybreak they entered the town slaughtered the Normans, burnt the Earls dwelling. Earl Robertus and all his seven hundred men were killed". Later William the Conqueror "as friend and relative, severely avenged the death of Earl Robertus deComyn on the people of Durham."

Died January 28, 1069.

Issue.

John deComyn, who was killed in the wars between Empress Queen Matilda and King Stephen, grandson of William the Conqueror.

Died before the year 1135.

Married the daughter and co-heir of Adam Gifford of "Fonthill", in Wiltshire.

Issue among others, a son and heir.

William deComyn, who in 1120 held one-third of "Fonthill" in Wiltshire.

Died before 1140.

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Married Maud, daughter of Thurstan Banaster, who married (second) William deHastings.

Issue a son and heir.

Willam deComyn, who was killed in a contest regarding the bishopric.

Died in 1144.

Issue among others, a son.

Richard deComyn, the progenitor of all the Comyns in Scotland. He had a grant of the "Castle and honor of Northallerton" in 1144, and was the first of the name to hold lands in Scotland. Prince Henry, a cousin of Richard deComyn's wife and son and heir of King David I, granted him "Lynton-Ruderic" (now West Lynton) Peeblesshire, Scotland. He was High Justiciary in Scotland 1178 to 1189 and the Richard deComyns' family rose to a height of power never before or since reached by any family in Scotland.

Died in the year 1189.

Married Hextilda, Countess of Ethelelela. Before the days of Malcolm Caenmore (Malcolm III, 1058) little is recorded of the civil policy of Scotland. Until after 1070 the Monks had no footing, and it is chiefly on the foundation of their chronicles that early Scottish history is established. Therefore, nothing is known of the life of Donald III (Bain) brother of Malcolm Caenmore, beyond the fact that Donald seized the Crown. Donald Bain, had an only child called like her grandmother Beatrix or Bethoc. Lady Beatrix married "Count de St. Pol", and their only child was Hextilda, Countess of Ethelelela.

Issue of Richard deComyn and Countess Hextilda, among three others.

David Cumyn, of Ayreshire, Scotland. He flourished under Alexander II, and was one of the "Magnates Scotiae" in 1237, engaged to maintain peace with England. He performed an act of beneficence to the Monks of Newbattle in 1245.

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Died in 1249.

Married Isabel, daughter and sole heiress of Roger deValloines, who held the Barony and Castle of Kilbride. Isable died in 1261. "Isabel Ladye of Kilbryde, died and her sonne William became her heir".

Issue of David Cumyn and Lady Isabel, among others, a son.

William Cumyn, of Kilbride who appeared before King Alexander in Coury at Jedburgh in 1250. Alexander III frequently held Court at Ayr. In the Chamberland Rolls of 1265 "William Cumin of Kilbryde was Sheriff of Ayre" and it "enjoined upon the Earl of Buchan (Alexander Cumin) who had Carrick in farm from the Crown." Ayr is a maritime county in southwest Scotland, with excellent harbors on the Forth of Clyde and the North Channel. Before the abolition of feudalism the county was divided into three districts which are still popularly recognized without official meaning. Carrick, the southernmost division is now divided into nine parishes. The title Earl of Carrick now borne by Edward, Duke of Windsor, was originally bestowed upon Robert Bruce, of Turnberry Castle, who was closely related to the Cumins family.

In Carrick, the succeeding generations of the Cumins family lived and prospered, as the few remaining records show. However, it is impossible to trace them directly. The last Cumins record found in the shire was a land transfer in 1607.

Antrim, a fertile county, located in the extreme northeastern portion of Ireland, is on the North Channel less than thirty miles due west from the shores of Ayreshire, and it is here that we next find the Comins family.

Five years before the "Ulster Plantation" was founded, Sir Hugh Montgomery of Braidstone, Ayreshire and Sir James Hamilton of Ayr, of the same county, both having influence with the King, received the first land patents granted in Antrim County, Ireland, upon the express condition that they "should

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plant it" with Scottish Colonists. They at once repaired to Ayreshire and called upon their "whole kith and kin" to aid in the settlement.

Montgomery and Hamilton were both men of "prudence and ability" who persuaded many families of high degree to leave the rocky, hilly shores of Ayr for the fertile lands of Antrim. All the colonists were either relatives, schoolmates or close friends of the proprietors and they were thrifty Scotch merchants, agriculturists, smiths, masons, and carpenters. The proprietors, as might be expected, brought pious and learned Presbyterian ministers from Ayreshire with them.

The harvest of the years 1606 and 1607 were good and the new settlement prospered until by 1656 when they could, without trouble, raise an army of forty thousand men.⁷⁰

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

Alexander Comins, the American progenitor was born in County Antrim, Ireland, February 1, 1750.

In the year 1761, many Covenanter Presbyterian Missionaries were sent from Scotland to County Antrim, Ireland. Their purpose was to promote immigration and the establishment of their churches in Pennsylvania and Virginia. This caused more immigration from Antrim between the years 1766 and 1770 than at any other time in the eighteenth century.

In 1768, Alexander Comins, then a lad of eighteen, joined the movement and sailed for America. He evidently landed at Philadelphia and proceeded to what was then Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He settled near Harris' Ferry (now Harrisburg). Later he owned land and probably resided about twenty miles north of "Harris' Ferry" in Augusta Township, Northumberland County. He retained this property until after 1787 for he is shown as a non-resident taxpayer there in that year.

There are records of five enlistments of Alexander Comins during the Revolutionary War. It is probable that there were other enlistments of which there is no record. On August 1, 1776 he enlisted for two months in Captain James McKinley's Company of Pennsylvania Militia; October, 1776 three months in Captain John Laird's company of Colonel McAllister's Regiment; May 1777, two months under Captain Jolly in Colonel McComes Maryland Regiment; September, 1777, two months again in Laird's Company of McAllister's Regiment and in August, 1782, two months in the Pennsylvania Militia under Major Bailey.

He participated in at least three major battles of the Revolution. December 26, 1776, he was among that small body of Pennsylvania riflemen which cut off the retreat of the Hessians

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at Trenton, New Jersey, and captured a thousand of them. On September 11, 1777, he was at the Battle of Brandywine; he also saw action at the Battle of White Horse.

Fayette County was created from the Western Part of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania in 1783. The early records of Fayette are very meager which make it impossible to tell exactly when Alexander Comins migrated west to this new country. It was probably about the time the country was established, for four years later, in 1787, he owned two farms in Fayette County. One of which consisted of one hundred forty-eight acres, the other of one hundred fifty acres.

Salt Lick Township, Fayette County, was established from a part of Bullskin Township in 1797. Alexander Comins was elected its first Supervisor of Highways and in 1801 served as Overseer to the Poor. During the War of 1812 he supplied the army with large quantities of beef. This is shown by the many bills paid to him by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Alexander Comins was a resident of Fayette County for over sixty years. He was a substantial and respected citizen. Although he always spelled his name Comins, very member of the next generation except one used Cummings.

Died in Salt Lick Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1844.

Married (first) — Ferguson.

Married (second) Jane Livingston who was born in the year 1762; died in Salt Lick Township July 30, 1824.

Jordan in his Genealogical History of Fayette and Greene counties, Pennsylvania, said, "The early history of the Livingston Family is not on record even to the first settler in Fayette County. The name is a distinguished one and probably traces to the Livingstons of Hudson Valley, New York".

Issue of Alexander Comins by (first) marriage:

1. John Cummings.

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Issue of Alexander and Jane (Livingston) Comins.

2. Alexander Cumings, who was born in Bullskin Township, Fayette County; married Marjorie Torrence.
3. ROBERT CUMMINGS, of whom below.
4. James, born in Bullskin Township, April 20, 1795; settled in Ohio where he died in 1878; married in 1825, Christina McMillan who was born in 1801 and died in 1888.
Issue.

1. John Franklin Cummings, born 1835; migrated to Santa Paula, California where he died in 1918; married in 1880 to Georgia Sweeney, born 1855.
Issue.

1. Ida Blanche Cummings who died in Santa Paula, August 2, 1940.

2. Madge C. Cummings of 510 Santa Paula Street, Santa Paula, California.

3. Esther J. Cummings.

2. Marie Cummings, born 1838, died 1905, married Eli Frank Porch in 1860.
5. Polly born in Bullskin Township, Fayette County, died unmarried.
6. Elizabeth (Betsy) born in Salt Lick Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, married Samuel Herbert.
7. Margaret (Peggy) born in Salt Lick, married Samuel McKown.
8. Sarah, born in Salt Lick, married Robert Rush.
9. Nancy, born in Salt Lick, married James Morris.
10. Samuel, born in Salt Lick Township, in the year 1808, died unmarried.
11. William, born in Salt Lick in 1811, married Elizabeth Tedrow.⁷¹

II

Robert Cummings, son of Alexander and Jane (Livingston) Cummings was born circa 1793, in that part of Bullskin

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Township that was later established as Salt Lick Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. With his young bride he broke home and family ties and ventured into what was then an untamed wilderness.

Before 1820 he settled in Mansfield Township, Richland County, Ohio. Here were born four sons, all of whom settled in Toledo, Ohio, and if the old adage "like father, like son" is true Robert Cummings was a man of sterling character.

Married Mary C. White.

[WHITE —

The name White and Whyte are officially classified as nicknames, and were originally applied to those of fair complexion. Other surnames, whose derivation are similar are Black, Brown, Read, Russell, Blunt, etc.

Hugh White was of Scotch extraction and a resident of Uniontown, Pennsylvania in 1817, but as in 1851 all the public and church records of Uniontown were destroyed by fire. It is impossible to trace this White family.

Issue of Hugh White:

1. George White.
2. Mary C. White, who in 1817, married at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, Robert Cummings.

Issue of Robert and Mary C. (White) Cummings.

1. William Cummings, born in Mansfield Township, Richland County, Ohio, circa 1822. Early in life he settled in Toledo, Ohio, and with Robert A. Wason and William W. Bolles organized the firm of Cummings, Wason and Bolles. This firm did an extensive wholesale drygoods business and in 1867 had establishments at 112-114 Summit Street and at 69-71 Water Street, Toledo. William Cummings was one of the founders of the Toledo Protestant Orphans Home and a member of its advisory board for many years. In the autumn of 1875 he was elected to succeed his brother Robert Cummings as Treasurer of Lucas County, Ohio. From 1882 to 1887, he was the Treas-

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urer of the Toledo Produce Exchange and for several years President of the Northern National Bank of Toledo.

2. Rachel Cummings, who married Asa B. Kenyon.
3. ROBERT CUMMINGS, of whom below.
4. John Cummings, born in Richland County, Ohio, circa 1831, migrated to Toledo, Ohio and entered the wholesale boot and shoe establishment of his brother Robert who soon thereafter made John a partner under the firm name of R. & J. Cummings. As early as 1866, John Cummings was a member of the Toledo Board of Trade and later the Toledo Produce Exchange. In 1882, with two others, John Cummings was selected by the Governor of Ohio to serve as a member of the first Toledo Police Board. They were given full control of the Toledo Police Department. This board gave Toledo its first honest, efficient police service. He was one of the original incorporators of the Toledo Moulding Company and in 1886 one of the five organizers and first vice-president of the Toledo Natural Gas Company.
5. Joseph W. Cummings, born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1839. He attended Ontario Academy and Michigan University. Upon completion of his education, he settled in Indiana and was admitted to the Bar in La Grange County. Here he began to practice law in 1862. From 1863 to 1865 he was the Prosecuting Attorney for five counties in Northwest Indiana. After this he joined his three older brothers in Toledo, Ohio, where he was Police Judge from 1869 to 1873. Joseph W. Cummings was elected Probate Judge of Lucas County, Ohio in 1885 and served four years. He was a Civil War veteran. Married in 1870, Sarah Frances Smith of Green Springs, Ohio.
Issue:
Frances Isabella Cummings.

III

Robert Cummings, son of Robert and Mary C. (White) Cummings was born in Richland County, Ohio in 1828. The

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news of Marshall's discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill, near Los Angeles, California reached Ohio at the same period in which Robert Cummings reached his majority. It is easy to understand why any lad of twenty-one would long to go to California at that exciting time. Robert Cummings began preparations for his journey at once and early in 1850 sailed around Cape Horn for California.

After a short stay there he sailed for Alaska. Just why he desired to visit this wild and unsettled country, is not clear. However, as the only commerce in Alaska at that time was in furs he probably joined a company and went on a fur trading expedition.

Before 1860 he was well established in Toledo, Ohio. At that time he was doing business under the firm name of Robert Cummings, Wholesale Boot and Shoe Merchant. Soon after he formed a partnership with his younger brother, John Cummings. For many years the wholesale establishment of R. & J. Cummings was well and favorably known. In 1867 they were located at 70 Summit Street, Toledo, Ohio. They carried a large advertisement in Scott's Toledo Directory of that year.

Robert Cummings was an ardent hunter and noted marksman. He was the chief organizer of the Maumee Valley Shooting Association and elected its first president in October, 1867. He was responsible for the passage and enforcement of many of the early Ohio protective game laws.

In the fall of 1873 he was elected Treasurer of Lucas County, Ohio and served in the capacity from 1874 to 1876. He was an original member of the Toledo Board of Trade and in September, 1874 was appointed a member of the first Board of Trustees of the Protestant Hospital of Toledo.

In 1880 he became a director of The Society for the Suppression of Vice, he was also a trustee for many years of the Soldier's Memorial Building. He served as director of the Sec-

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ond National Bank of Toledo and the Home Insurance Company for a long time.

Robert Cummings led an extremely active life, devoting much time in the interests of his native state and adopted city. He was a lifelong friend of many important and distinguished personages and a member of the Presbyterian Church from the time of his birth until his death. He was a man of high morals and respected by all.

Died in Toledo, Ohio, November 12, 1902.

Married, Mary Pamela Woolston.⁷²

[WOOLSTON —

ARMS:—Argent, a wolf passant, sable.

Woolston as a surname, is of locality derivation, meaning “of Woolston” or “of Woolstone”. There are several places of this name in different parts of England.

Though the Woolston family is an old and honored one in England, little would be known of it, were it not for the persecution of the Quakers during the latter part of the Seventeenth century. John Woolston, was a member of the Society of Friends and so was persecuted along with various other members of the Society, among whom was Thomas Ollive, First Governor of the Colony of West Jersey. Both he and John Woolston were among those confined in the notorious Northampton Goal.

Between Dutch New Netherland and the Colony of Virginia was a noble river draining a fertile and pleasant valley. Henry Hudson explored it in 1609 and the following year, the Lord de la Warr bequeathed it his name. Here William Penn and others as creditor of Edward Byllinge acquired large tracts and early in the summer of 1677, Quakers from all parts of England, including John Woolston assembled in London for embarkation to this new land. They were blessed by Charles II as they lifted anchor. In their staunch little ship the “Kent” with Godfrey Marlow, Master, they sailed down the Thames and headed west for America. These two hundred thirty brave souls were the first Friends or Quakers to immigrate to West Jersey.

Early on August 6, 1677, land was sighted and that evening they entered the mouth of the Hudson River, to call upon Sir

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Edmund Andros, Governor of the Colony. After a ten day stay in New York, they again pulled anchor and headed for the Delaware River where they landed at what is now Burlington, New Jersey, August 26 of that year.

Their first shelters were caves with the fronts boarded up, dug in the banks of the Delaware. They found the "soil fertile, climate healthy, situation good and Indians friendly". These Quakers purchased their country from the Indians, the few Swedes that were already there acting as their interpreters. They named the settlement Burlington in memory of a village in Yorkshire, and elected Thomas Ollive, governor. The settlement soon became the prosperous Colony of West Jersey.

John Woolston, took an active part in the affairs of the new colony. He erected the house in which the first Quaker Monthly Meeting was held. He was road commissioner; justice and member of the Assembly in 1683, 1684 and 1697.

He executed his will May 2, 1698 and the inventory of his estate which totaled over three hundred ninety-three pounds exclusive of real property was taken June 20, of that same year. This will was proven February 27, 1699.

Died at Burlington, West Jersey, between May 12 and June 20, 1698, at which time the following entry was made in the Friends' records: "One of the first settlers of Burlington who has now for upwards of 20 years, through the fatigues of a new settlement, proved himself a ready friend and neighbor and valuable member of the Society".

Married (first), in England, undoubtedly a sister of Governor Ollive, who willed property to the sons of John Woolston and who was closely associated with him in England and West Jersey. There is no documentary proof of the above statement, but there are many facts that make it a probable assumption.

Married (second) Hannah Cooper, daughter of William and Margaret Cooper. She was born in 1662. "John Woolston Senr of Burlington upon ye Delaware in America, husbandman & Hannah Cooper were Married at Burlington ye 8 daye of July 1681."

Issue by first marriage, among seven others, a son.

John Woolston, Junior was born in England and came to America with his father in the year 1677. Being the eldest son he inherited his father's estate, as was the custom of the day.

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In November, 1692, "John Woolston Jr. of Northbranch of Rancokus River, yoeman," had three hundred acres surveyed at the "Indian Village on Rancokus River".

On November 8, 1692, he inherited property from Thomas Ollive, of Burlington. Administration was granted his son John Woolston, October 7, 1712. The inventory amounting to one hundred seventy-three pounds was taken September 15, 1712.

Died intestate in the year 1712.

Married Lettice Newbold.

(See Newbold)

Issue among others, the eldest son.

John Woolston, of Northampton Township, Burlington County, New Jersey. At Perth Amboy on May 14, 1722, he was commissioned Lieutenant of the Burlington County Militia. In his will signed November 4, 1752, he left one half of the land at the "Mountain at Musquenice" to his son Cornwall.

Died in, or soon after, the year 1752.

Married in Burlington, New Jersey, May 23, 1738, Hannah Tencher.

Issue among eight children, a son.

Cornwall Woolston who was born in Burlington County in 1742. He saw considerable service in the War of the Revolution. His will was executed in 1814.

Married (first) Hannah Aronson.

(See Aronson)

Issue among thirteen children, the following ten, SAMUEL CORNWALL, (see below); John; Thomas; Benjamin; Isaak; Rebekah; Hannah; Betsey; Elizabeth; Arthur.

Samuel Cornwall Woolston was born in Burlington County, New Jersey in 1762. When a lad in his early teens, while carrying clothing and provisions to his father who was under arms, he was taken prisoner by the British. In early life he removed to New York State and settled first in Schoharie County. Circa 1803, he migrated to central New York and took up residence in Preble, Cortland County. Here he led a busy life in milling and agriculture. He erected the first grist mill in Cortland County and was active in public affairs, being constantly in office as Post-

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master, Overseer of the Poor, Fence Viewer or Commissioner of Public Lands from 1805 to 1825. He signed his will in 1812.

Died after 1825.

Married (second) Abigail Goodrich.
(See Goodrich)

Issue by first marriage, Joseph and Sally Woolston.

Issue by second marriage, HENRY GOODRICH (see below) and Guy A. Woolston.

Henry Goodrich Woolston was born in Schoharie County, New York in May, 1801. As a lad, he was taken by his parents to Cortland County, New York. By education, training and nature he was fitted to be a thorough business man and the first fifty years of his life were extremely busy. He was an extensive cattle buyer, purchasing the stock in Central New York, then having them driven to the Philadelphia market. He owned and managed a large Cortland County farm, and also spent much of his time with his brother, Guy A. Woolston, in the management of a saw mill, grist mill, and a carding and dye house. The latter three enterprises were owned jointly by the two brothers. He was successful in all these ventures.

In 1853, he sold his farm and other interests and removed to the town of Onondaga Valley, New York, that in his retirement, the family could be nearer Syracuse and the advantages of a city. In Onondaga Valley he erected a substantial brick home, where for the next fifteen years he enjoyed the rest he had so well earned. Upon the death of his wife, he joined his two daughters in Toledo, Ohio, where he happily spent the remainder of his life.

Died in Toledo, Ohio in 1873.

Married (first) Pamela Trowbridge.
(See Trowbridge)

Married (second) Mrs. Elizabeth Adams.

Issue by (first) marriage, among several who died in infancy.

1. Antoinette.
2. MARY PAMELIA (see below).

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Mary Pamela Woolston was born in Preble, Cortland County, New York in 1837, where the first sixteen years of her life were spent. With her parents, she removed to their home in Onondago Valley in 1853 and spent the next six years there. Upon her marriage, she and her husband immediately proceeded to his native state, and furnished a new home on Superior Street between Madison and Jefferson, Toledo, Ohio. Here, she at once became active in charitable, civic, church and social affairs. She was one of the original organizers of the Protestant Orphans Home and it was chiefly through her untiring efforts that the institution was founded April 22, 1867. She served on its Board of Trustees for many years.

Mary Pamela (Woolston) Cummings served as President of the Old Ladies Home of Toledo for twenty-nine years. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Died in Toledo, Ohio, January 28, 1908.

Married at Onondaga Valley, New York, September 17, 1859, Robert Cummings.⁷³

[*NEWBOLD* —

ARMS:—Azure two bends argent, a chief of the last.

CREST:—A cross flory fitch azure.

Few families can trace their direct ancestry through more generations than can the Newbold family.

Thomas Newbolte was a freeholder in Beighton, Derbyshire, England in 1451. His son,

John Newbolt, in the year 1486, was of Hackenthrope, which is also in Derbyshire, two miles west of Beighton. His son,

John Newbold, yoeman of Hackenthrope, died May 7, 1610. His son,

Thomas Newbold, of Handworth Woodhouse, which is located in the West Riding of Yorkshire, was born in the year 1580: died in the year 1652: married Jane or Joanna Syms, who was born in 1588 and died in the year 1625.

Issue among two other sons, the youngest.

Michael Newbold, who was baptized in the Parish of Handworth, Yorkshire, England, July 13, 1623. In the year 1644, he

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settled in Sheffield Park, Yorkshire, where he held lands as a tenant-in-fee of the Earl of Shaftsbury. On January 29, 1677, while still living in Yorkshire, he purchased one eighth of a thirty-two thousand acre tract in the colony of West Jersey. This land was located on the south side of the "Assinninck" or Birch Creek and near the present village of Bordentown.

Although he cast his fortune with the Quakers, if he were of that religion, he was a recent convert, for all of his children were baptized in the Church of England. In 1678, he sent his eldest son, John Newbold, to America in the good ship "Shield" to build a home and prepare for the emigration of the family.

In 1680, when fifty-seven years of age, Michael Newbold, with his family, arrived in West Jersey. He settled in Burlington where he was elected the first magistrate and overseer of highways in the Township of Mansfield, Burlington County, on June 5, 1690. In 1685, he secured an additional tract of four hundred acres at "Oneonickon" which is now bisected by the road from Mount Holly to Freehold. This property has continued in the uninterrupted ownership of the family of Newbold for over two and one-half centuries.

He executed his will May 19, 1690 and added a codicil thereto November 19, 1692. The estate, exclusive of real property and not including large sums due him in England, inventoried seven hundred seventy-two pounds, a vast fortune for the times.

Died in Burlington, West Jersey, late in 1692.

Married ,in England, Anne.

Issue among eleven children, a daughter.

Lettice Newbold, born in Sheffield Park, Yorkshire, England, October 14, 1669, came to Burlington in 1680.

Married in Burlington, Colony of West Jersey, December 6, 1683, John Woolston Jr.⁷⁴

[ARONSON —

Little is known of the early history of this Dutch family.

Dirck Areson emigrated from Holland and settled in Flushing, Long Island, Province of New Netherland where he conducted a blacksmith shop. In his will he bequeathed all his "lands and goods to my loving wife, Mary, during her widow-

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hood, but if she remarries, my estate is to be divided among my seven children" and "the estate which is in Holland, if recovered is to be divided among my seven children". The executors of the will were Thomas Willet and Elias Doughty.

Died in Flushing, Long Island, New York in October, 1678, from injuries sustained while shoeing a horse.

Married Mary.

Issue among six others, the youngest, a son.

John Aaronson who was born in Flushing, Long Island, New York, in 1678, the year of his father's death. His first twenty-five years were spent in Flushing. On August 11, 1703, he bought from Abraham Brown a hundred acre tract in Mansfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, for which he paid twenty-five pounds. This tract was bounded on the south by the lands of Mordecai Anderson and Daniel Bacon. In the deed, John Aaronson was styled as of "Queen County in Island of Nassau, New York."

His will was executed December 14, 1741. The inventory of his estate was taken March 3, 1742 and it totaled four hundred ninety-eight pounds.

Died in Mansfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey in 1742.

Married Mary.

Issue among five others, a son.

John Aaronson, of Mansfield Township, New Jersey. His will was dated March 7, 1745, at which time his four children were all minors. The inventory totaling one hundred and eighty-two pounds was taken March 28, 1752.

Died in March, 1752.

Married Ann Marriott.

(See Marriott)

Issue among four others, a daughter.

Hannah Aronson who was born in Mansfield Township, New Jersey in August, 1741. She was a member of the Church at Burlington.

Died October 27, 1788.

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Married in Burlington, New Jersey, in April, 1762, Cornwall Woolston.⁷⁵

[TROWBRIDGE —

ARMS:—Or, on a bridge of three arches embattled, in fess gules, masoned sable, as many streams transfluent towards the base proper, a tower of the second, thereon a pennant argent.

MOTTO:—Sit pous firmus.

The first syllable of the name of Trowbridge is derived from the old English Trou, a natural trough or channel in a stream, the second syllable, brigge or bregge, meaning bridge.

The Trowbridge family were long seated in Devonshire, and possessed the barton of Trowbridge, in the Parish of Crediton, before the fourteenth century.

John Trowbridge was a wealthy and prominent citizen of Taunton, Somersetshire, England, his son.

Thomas Trowbridge, the progenitor of the American family was a mercer in Exeter, Devonshire, England for several years. Circa 1636 "Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Trowbridge" and their two sons immigrated to America and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony, where "Mrs." Trowbridge was a member of the Church in 1638. In the same year he was a member of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company" of Boston.

In 1638, the family removed to New Haven, New Haven Colony, where he was one of the original proprietors. They resided here for the next two years.

While in America, Thomas Trowbridge was occupied with extensive trade in the colonies and with the West Indies. Prior to the autumn of 1641, he returned to England and spent the remainder of his life in Exeter.

Died, in Exeter, England where he was buried, February 7, 1672/73.

Married in Exeter, England, March 26, 1627, Elizabeth Marshall who was baptized in Exeter, March 24, 1602/03 and died in New Haven circa 1639.

Issue among five children a son.

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William Trowbridge who was born in Exter, England and baptized there September 3, 1633. His mother died when he was six years old and his father returned to England before his eighth birthday. Whether he returned to England with his father and later came back to New England, or was left in America with relatives or friends is not known, as no record of him is found in New England from 1638 until 1656. He is described as a "planter and husbandman" and was made a Freeman in the Colony of Connecticut, May 13, 1699. On April 28, 1686 he was admitted to the First Church of New Haven. From 1699 until his death he resided on one of several tracts he owned at West Haven, Connecticut.

Died in West Haven, Connecticut, in the year 1688.

Married Elizabeth (Lamberton) Sellivant.
(See Lamberton)

Issue among nine others, a son.

Deacon James Trowbridge, born in New Haven, Colony of Connecticut, March 26, 1664. He was a cordwainer, with a shop first in New Haven and later in Stratford, Connecticut, where he was a sealer of leather.

In 1712, he removed to Norwalk, Colony of Connecticut, where he purchased a large farm on Chestnut Hill, in the Parish of Wilton. He held various public offices in New Haven between 1717 and 1721. He was one of the three original members of the Wilton Congregational Church.

Died in Wilton, Connecticut, in May, 1732.

Married (first), November 8, 1688 in New Haven, Lydia Alsop, who was born in New Haven, July 26, 1665; died in New Haven May 6 1690.

Married (second), September 29, 1692, in New Haven, Esther Howe, who was born in New Haven, November 18, 1671 and died in Stratford, Connecticut in 1697.

Married (third), Mary Belden.
(See Belden)

Issue by (third) marriage, among seven, a son.

Daniel Trowbridge who was born August 13, 1701 at Stratford, Connecticut. When he was eleven, he removed with his father to Wilton, Colony of Connecticut, where he later en-

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gaged in farming. His farm was also on Chestnut Hill, near that of his father's. He was active in town affairs, was surveyor of highways in 1731, highway committeeman in 1737 and tax lister in 1747. He also served as a grand juryman several times. He was a member of the Wilton Congregational Church and a member of its committee of three in 1733.

The date of his death is not known.

Married in 1725, Sarah Seymour.
(See Seymour)

Issue among nine others, a son.

James Trowbridge who was born December 14, 1729 at Wilton, Connecticut, where the greater portion of his life was spent. Like so many of his ancestors, he was a cordwainer and also followed farming. He was elected Tithingman in Wilton in 1761 and also served as grand juryman there. During the Revolutionary War he migrated with several of his sons to Sheffield, Massachusetts. The closing years of his life were spent in Tully, Cortland County, New York.

Died in Tully, New York, circa 1800.

Married Molly Dunning.
(See Dunning)

Issue among ten children, a son.

Seth Trowbridge, born in Wilton, Connecticut, June 1, 1763. Although very young at the time of the war of the Revolution, he served in Captain Nathan Dick's Company of Colonial Michael Jackson's Regiment of Massachusetts Militia, and also enlisted October 1, 1782 in Benjamin Tupper's Regiment. At the close of the war, with his father and older brothers he removed to Sheffield, Massachusetts and engaged in farming. In 1787, he migrated to Williston, Vermont and thence to Florida, New York, in 1794. After a six year residence in Florida, he again moved, this time to Tully, New York, where he resided the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church in Tully.

Died in Tully, Cortland County, New York, May 10, 1839.

Married, Lucretia Spoor.
(See Spoor)

Issue among twelve others, a daughter.

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Pamelia Trowbridge who was born in Tully, Cortland County, New York in 1802, "a devoted wife and mother, remarkably unselfish, loving and charitable by nature".

Died in Preble, Cortland County, New York, circa 1852.

Married in Tully, New York, in the year 1827, Henry Goodrich Woolston.⁷⁶

[MARRIOTT —

ARMS:—Barry of six or, and sable on a canton gules, a mascle argent.

CREST:—A demi talbot argent with a collar and thereto a leash affixed passing between the legs and reflexed over the back azure. Supporting a shield gules. Charged with a mascle argent.

MOTTO:—Mens concia recti.

The family of Marriott can be traced back through the English records to the year 1310.

Richard Marriott of London, England had issue.

Isaac Marriott who was received on certificate from the London (England) Monthly Meeting, by the Burlington (New Jersey) Monthly Meeting, December 7, 1680. The certificate stated that he was engaged to marry, Joyce, the daughter of Richard Ollive and sister to the wife of Samuel Jenings who was already a New Jersey resident. Joyce was also a sister of Governor Ollive of New Jersey. Isaac Marriott was an active member of the Society of Friends. He became a large land owner and influential citizen in Burlington, New Jersey.

Died in Burlington in the year 1713.

Married (first) July 7, 1681, Joyce Ollive, who died in 1675.

Married (second) December 1, 1699, at the home of her father, Susannah, the daughter of Robert Field of Newtown, Queens County, Long Island.

Issue by (first) marriage, among six others.

Richard Marriott, who was born in Burlington, New Jersey in 1688, had a twin sister named Joyce. He was a yeoman and,

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like his father, a member of the Burlington Monthly Meeting.
Issue, a son.

Abraham Marriott of Springfield Township, Burlington, New Jersey. He was also active in town affairs and was witness to a will executed in Springfield Township in 1728. He became a freeholder in Springfield Township before 1745. The will he executed, October 5, 1759, was probated September 7, 1761. His estate inventoried eight hundred forty-six pounds.

Married circa 1733, Sarah.

Issue among others, a daughter.

Ann Marriott of Burlington, New Jersey who married Joseph Aronson. The marriage license was issued in Burlington, New Jersey, November 2, 1749.⁷⁷

[*LAMBERTON* —

ARMS:—Gules, three narcissus argent, and a canton, or.

CREST:—On a mount vert, a centaur passant regardant the human part proper, and the hind part ermine, girt with a laurel wreath vert, holding a bow and arrows gules.

MOTTO:—Optima quaequae honesta.

George Lamberton, formerly a London merchant and mariner, was an original proprietor of New Haven, Colony of New Haven where he was the principal merchant and one of its most important citizens. In the early spring of 1641, George Lamberton fitted out a ship giving the command to George Cogswell for trade with the new possessions.

The Swedes who had settled New Sweden (now Wilmington, Delaware) successfully resisted any attempt of the English Colonists from New England to encroach upon their territory.

In 1643, under the direction of George Lamberton, another attempt was made to settle the territory, this was also unsuccessful. He was the Captain of the ship "Phantom".

Died at sea on the way to London in 1646, at which time, Governor John Winthrop, the younger, noted, "There fell a sad affliction upon ye country this yeare, although it more particularly concerned New Haven. A ship of about 100 tons set out for New Haven in the middle of the eleventh month last, she was

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laden with pease and some wheat all bulk, about 200 West India hider and store of beaver and plate so as it was estimated in all above 5000 pounds. There were in her about 70 persons, whereof divers were of very precious account as Mr. Grigson, the wife of Mr. Goodyear (a right Godly woman) Capt. Turner and Mr. Lamberton, Master of the ship, and some seven or eight others, and was very crank-sided, so as it was conceived, she was overset in a great tempest, which happened soon after she put to sea, for she was never heard of again”.

Married in England, Margaret, who as Mrs. Lamberton occupied the third seat in the woman's side in the New Haven Church in 1657.

Later she married (second), Deputy Governor Stephen Goodyear whose first wife was in the sea disaster with George Lamberton.

Issue among three others, of George and Margaret Lamberton, a daughter.

Elizabeth Lamberton, who was born in England and came to New Haven with her parents.

Died in West Haven, Connecticut in the year 1716.

Married (first), at New Haven, October 17, 1654, Daniel Sullevant.

Married (second), at Milford, Colony of New Haven, March 9, 1656/57 William Trowbridge.⁷⁸

[*BELDEN* —

ARMS:—Argent, a fesse between three fleur-de-lis, sable.

MOTTO:—God my leader.

Beal or bel signifies fire, flame or the sun. Ton or Don, a hill, hence Belden signifies a beacon hill or hill of fire.

Since the Norman conquest Baildon has been a Township in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated on an eminence overlooking the River Aire.

John Baildon, of Baildon, Yorkshire, was the son and heir of Walter Baildon.

Died December 22, 1526.

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Married (first), a daughter of John Haldenby of Yorkshire.

Married (second), October 15, 1515, Mary, daughter of Edward Copely.

Issue by (second) marriage, among two others, a son.

George Baildon, born circa 1520. He was of Methley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in 1567 and of Hardwick, County Essex in 1574.

Died and was buried in Kippax Parish, Yorkshire in 1588.

Married Anne, daughter of Thomas Falkingham, of the North Hall of Leeds, Yorkshire. She was buried December 17, 1577.

Issue among three others, a son.

Sir Francis Baildon, born in 1560. He was a man of large property and built Kippax Hall, Yorkshire and was knighted at Whitehall, at the Coronation of King James I, July 23, 1603.

Died in the year 1623.

Married (first), Frances, the daughter and co-heir of Henry Johnson of Leathley, she was buried May 21, 1567.

Married (second), Margaret, the daughter of Richard Goodrick of Ribston, who was buried September 22, 1598.

Married (third), Isabel, the daughter of Sir Philip Tyrwhit. She was buried March 9, 1610.

Married (fourth), Anne Coleby, who died in 1634.

Issue by (second) marriage, among seven others, a son.

Richard Bayldon, the progenitor of the American family of Belden, who was baptized May 26, 1591. In 1613 "Richard Bayldon, age 19 yeres, born at Kippax, intending to pass over the Bredaugh to be a souldier under Capen Blundell, hath taken the oathe of allegiance."

In 1635, he emigrated from Yorkshire, England and was among the original settlers of Wethersfield, Colony of Connecticut. His homelot was at the corner of Broad Street and on "The waye leading into the great playne". He was a leader in local affairs and at different times was granted eight separate tracts, seven in Wethersfield and one at New London, Colony of Con-

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necticut. The name was changed from Bayldon to Belden sometime between the years 1641 and 1643. The inventory of Richard Belden's estate was taken August 22, 1655.

Died intestate in 1655.

Issue among others, the third and youngest son.

William Belden who was born in England circa 1622. He came to America with his father and an older brother and settled in Wethersfield, Colony of Connecticut. He signed his will March 27, 1655 and the inventory was taken June 1 of the same year. It totaled one hundred forty-two pounds.

Died in Wethersfield in the year 1655.

Married Thomasine.

Issue among five others, a son.

Daniel Belden who was born in Wethersfield, Colony of Connecticut, November 20, 1648. He was residing in Hatfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony as early as 1671, and after 1689 lived in Deerfield, Massachusetts.

During the war with the Mohawks, the Daniel Belden family met disaster on September 1, 1696. The description of this, written by the Reverend Stephen Williams, who though only three years old, at the time of the massacre, heard the story repeated so often that his quaint narrative, which follows, should not be questioned.

'Ye enemy came as far as Mr. Daniel Belding's house, that was within gun shot of ye fort. Mr. B. being belat'd abt his work was just got home frm the fiealds & left his cart (yt was loaded with corn) & went into ye house & left ye Xren with ye cart & ye indians rushed upon them and also took him prisoner & his son Nath'l aged 22 years of age & his daughter Esther age 13 years & killed his wife & his sons Daniel & John & his daughter Thankful, and one of ym took his son Samuel from the cart, but he kicked & scratched & bit, so that ye indian set him down & struck ye edge of his hatchet into ye side of his head. Ye first night ye enemy lodg'd in a round hole near the river, Thence set away for Canada by ye way of Otter Creek, leaving Connecticut river &c." and "Mr. Belding asked the Scatacock Indian (now his fellow prisoner) what he thought the enemy would do with them, who reply'd that they would not kill ye english prisoners, but give some of them to ye french & keep

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some of them themselves. Mr. B. & Company came to the fort called Oso, the males were obliged to run the Gauntlet near it. Mr. B. being a very nimble or light footed man, received but few blows, save when first setting out. They arrived in Canada 8ber. 9. Now they found what the Scatacook indian had said, to be true, for the indians kept Mr. B. himself & his daughter with them, & gave N. B. to the french. N. B. worked for the Holy Sisters. On ye 9th of July following, Mr. B. was sold to ye french & lived as a serv't with the jesuits at the semmary; his business was to wait upon them & cutt wood, make fires & tend garden &c. He accounted himself favorably dealt with. In April following the Coll peter Schyler & Coll A. Schyler & the Dutch Domine, with some others, came to Canada & the French governor gave liberty to all the captives, English & Dutch, to return home. These Dutch Gentlemen gathered up wt captives both English & Dutch they could & returned june 8 & took Mr. B. and his xren with abt '20 more English with them & arrived at Albany in about 15 days where ye Dutch showed to him a great deal of kindness."

After visiting a brother in New York, Daniel Belden and his children returned to Deerfield, Massachusetts, where he spent the remainder of his life as a leading citizen.

Died in Deerfield, Massachusetts, August 14, 1731.

Married (first), Elizabeth Foote.
(See Foote)

Married (second), February 17, 1699, Hepsibah (Buell) Wells, born at Windsor, Connecticut, December 11 1649. She was killed by the Indians in the year 1704.

Married (third), Sarah (Hawks) Matton, who died September 17, 1751, age 95 years.

Issue among fourteen children, a daughter.

Mary Belden, born at Hatfield, Massachusetts Bay Colony, November 17, 1677.

Married Deacon James Trowbridge.⁷⁹

[SEYMOUR —

ARMS:—Gules, two wings conjoined in lure, tips downward
or.

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CREST:—Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-phoenix in flames proper.

MOTTO:—Foy pour devoir.

Spelled variously, this Seymour family has been found in several of the southern counties of England, since the Norman conquest.

John Semare, born circa 1535, was for over forty years a resident of Sawbridgeworth, a rural parish in Herefordshire, about twenty-five miles northeast of London. He executed his will October 7, 1605 and was buried in Sawbridgeworth, October 23, of the same year.

Married (second) in Sawbridgeworth, May 9, 1562, Dyzory Porter.

Issue among others, the eldest son.

Robert Seymer who was baptized in Sawbridgeworth, November 30, 1573.

Married in Sawbridgeworth, November 14, 1603, Elizabeth Waller, who was baptized there December 12, 1578, and buried in Sawbridgeworth, August 23, 1637. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Bayford) Waller.

Issue among others a son.

Richard Seamer, the progenitor of the American Seymour family, who was baptized in Sawbridgeworth, Herefordshire, England, January 27 1605.

Before 1639, he immigrated to New England and settled in that part of Hartford, Colony of Connecticut, known as "Dutch Point". His homelot was near the present corner of North Main Street, near the Ely Place. Although he was not an original proprietor of Hartford, he received an allotment of land by the "courtesy of the Town", proving that he and his family were judged acceptable as an addition to the group of new settlers.

In 1650, he moved to Norwalk, Connecticut and there was one of the proprietors of the new plantation. In Norwalk, he participated in public affairs and was elected Selectman, March 29, 1655. His estate was inventoried October 10, 1655, totaling two hundred twenty-five pounds.

Died in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1655.

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Married, in the parish of Sawbridgeworth, Herefordshire, England, April 18, 1631, Mercy Ruscoe, born circa 1610, the daughter of Roger and Sarah Ruscoe. She married (second), John Steele.

Issue among four boys, the eldest.

Thomas Seymour, who was baptized at Sawbridgeworth, County Hertford, England, July 15, 1632. He was brought to the New World by his parents and succeeded to his father's lands at Norwalk, Connecticut. He was made Freeman in 1668 and was a deputy to the General Court in Hartford in 1690. The inventory of his estate was taken October 15, 1712. It showed an appraisal of three hundred fifty-one pounds.

Died in Norwalk, Connecticut, in the autumn of 1712.

Married Hannah Marvin.

(See Marvin)

Issue among nine others, a son.

Captain John Seymour, born at Norwalk, Connecticut in 1671, where he was a resident his entire lifetime, accumulating a very large estate.

Died in Norwalk, Connecticut in 1746.

Married Sarah Gregory.

Issue among five others, a daughter.

Sarah Seymour, born in Norwalk, Connecticut.

Married in Norwalk in 1725, Daniel Trowbridge.⁸⁰

[DUNNING —

ARMS:—Bendy sinister of fourteen, or and purple, over a lion rampant sable.

CREST:—An antelope's head couped at the neck, argent.

MOTTO:—Studdiis et Rebus honestis.

SUPPORTERS:—Two antelopes proper, collared argent.

The name Dunning is a patronymic and suggests a pedigree dating back to the days before the Conquest. A man with the single name Dunning lived in Cambridge, England, and owned land there and in Chesterton, very early in the Twelfth Century.

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The site of the present school of Pythagoras (Merton Hall) at Cambridge was sold by the Dunning family in 1156.

Early in the reign of the later Stuarts, a Dunning family lived in Walkhampton, Devonshire on the western edge of Dartmoor, and other families of the name lived at Trowleigh and South Tawton in Devonshire, only twenty miles from Walkhampton. From these families came the early Dunning immigrants to America. Richard Dunning was one of the principal landowners of South Tawton. James Dunning, Esquire was the chief landowner of Trowleigh.

Theophilus Dunning was born in Devonshire. He came to America and settled in Salem, Massachusetts Bay Colony, where he was granted land in 1642. He was at times referred to as "Theophilus Downing" and known as "the fisherman". Other than the land grant and the baptisms of the three children in Salem, March 13, 1642, September 8, 1644 and January 17, 1647, no further record of him is found.

Died probably in Salem.

Issue among others, the youngest, a son.

Benjamin Dunning, baptized at Salem, Massachusetts, January 17, 1647. He removed to Boston, Massachusetts before 1679. He was made sealer of leather in Boston, March 12, 1682 and a tythingman. He was recorded as a member of Captain Turill's Company, April 30, 1684. He removed to Jamaica, Long Island, New York before 1699.

Married Mary.

Issue, probably among others, a son.

John Dunning, who settled in Norwalk, Colony of Connecticut, and bought a residence there April 9, 1717. His will was dated December 22, 1733 and proved February 11, 1734.

Died in Norwalk, Connecticut, January 1, 1734.

Married Sarah Lambert.

(See Lambert)

Issue among eight others, a daughter.

Mary Dunning, born in Wilton, Colony of Connecticut, circa 1730.

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Died in Tully, Cortland County, New York, circa 1800.

Married in Wilton, November 27, 1752, James Trowbridge.⁸¹

[SPOOR —

The word Spoor is the Dutch word for track or trail and as a common noun is used to designate the traces left by man or animal in the sand, snow or mud. In Dutch, Spoor is pronounced as though it were spelled Spore, and is a common family name in Holland today.

Jan Wybesse van Harlingen was the progenitor of the American Spoor family. His name is interpreted as Jan or John the son of Wybes, from the town of Harlingen, a seaport on the coast of Friesland.

When Jan Wybesse Spoor came to America is not known. He acquired land of Johannes Clute of Niskayuna, somewhere between Albany and Schnectady, in the years 1685 and 1697. In the census of 1690, his family consisted of one man, one woman and six children. Five children are listed in the records of the Dutch Church in Albany.

The last appearance of Jan's name on any record is as a member of the Linlithglow Church in Columbia County, New York, August 11, 1723 at which time he was over eighty years of age.

Died in Columbia County, New York.

Married Anna Maria Hanse.

Issue among ten children, a son.

Johannes Spoor, born in Albany. He settled in Ulster County and was one of the signers from that county of the petition of the Protestants of America to King William III dated December 30, 1701.

He was an early member of the Linlithglow Church. In 1731 dignified with the title of "Captain" he bought from the Indians six hundred acres of land on Egremont Plain, Berkshire County, Massachusetts.

After settling his three younger sons on this land, he returned to Albany, New York. He was Constable in Albany in 1735 and 1736. He was a man of enterprise and ambition.

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Married in Kingston, New York, April 21, 1700, Mary Singer who was born in England.

Issue among eight others, a son.

Direck (Derick?) Spoor, born January 28, 1710 and baptized April 30, 1710 at Albany. He settled in Catskill, New York where his first children were born. Then he lived a few years at Copake and removed to Sheffield, Massachusetts in 1762 to occupy the lands his father had purchased in 1731. He was a farmer and lived on the Under Mountain Road about three miles west of the village of Sheffield and directly under Mt. Everett, the dome of the Taconics.

Died, May 28, 1770. He and his wife were long buried in a cemetery at Sheffield near their original home but in May, 1879, just 109 years after Direck Spoor's burial they were removed with others of the family to the village cemetery at Sheffield, where a monument was erected by some of their descendants.

Married in Catskill, New York, May 1, 1733, Christina Bresie Van Alstyne who was born May 10, 1712 and died June 12, 1795.

Issue among eight others, a son.

John Spoor, born at Catskill, New York, May 14, 1738. He removed with his father to Sheffield in 1762.

Died of smallpox November 28, 1776. It is said that his brothers were taking his body for burial and the town authorities compelled them to stop and bury the body by the roadside, on the Hubbard farm which is located on the west road from Sheffield to Great Barrington about halfway between the two places. The children were placed with relatives after the death of their parents.

Married Christina Halenbeck.
(See Halenbeck)

Issue among six others, a daughter.

Lucretia Spoor, born in Sheffield, Massachusetts in 1765.

Died September 12, 1855 in Tully, New York.

Married in Sheffield, Massachusetts, Seth Trowbridge⁸²

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[FOOTE —

ARMS:—Argent, a chevron sable, and in the dexter quarter a trefoil of the second.

CREST:—An oak tree proper.

MOTTO:—Loyalty and truth.

The tradition is that the first members of this family lived at the foot of a mountain, hence the name Foote came about most logically. Members of the Foote family of Kent possessed large estates in the County of Cornwall, England prior to 1450. Thomas Foote was Lord Mayor of London in 1650 and many of the family were men of distinction in the mother country.

James Foote was an officer in the army of King Charles I.

Issue.

Nathaniel Foote, the progenitor of the American Foote family was born in England in 1590. In 1630, he sailed from Colchester, Essex, England and landed in America at Plymouth, Plymouth Colony. He settled first in Watertown, Massachusetts

Bay Colony, where to took the Freeman's oath in 1633, and where he had been granted "an homestall of sixteen acres by estimation, Bounded ye north and northwest with ye highway, the south and southwest by Jeremiah Norcross".

In 1636, he removed to Wethersfield, Colony of Connecticut. Here he was one of the first ten original proprietors and became one of the town's largest land owners. In 1644, he was appointed a delegate to the General Court of the Colony.

Died intestate in Wethersfield, Connecticut before December 12, 1644.

In 1908 on his homelot in Wethersfield, a monument with this inscription was erected: "Nathaniel Foote; the Settler; Born England 1590; Died Wethersfield 1644."

Married in England in 1615, Elizabeth Deming, a sister of John Deming who was also one of the first settlers of Wethersfield. Eliabeth (Deming) Foote married (second), Governor Thomas Welles.

Issue among seven children, a son.

Nathaniel Foote, born in England circa 1620. At the age of

HOLBROOK AND ALLIED FAMILIES

twenty-four he inherited his father's land in Wethersfield, Connecticut.

Died in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in the year 1655.

Married Elizabeth Smith.

(See Smith)

Issue among three others, a daughter.

Elizabeth Foote, born in Wethersfield, Colony of Connecticut in 1654.

Died September 16, 1696.

"Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Beldinge, head of the family, together with three children were all slaine by the enemie Sept. 16, 1696. The Indians came along from up Green River to the Town and assaulted Mr. Daniel Beldinge's home; took Mr. Beldinge, his son Nathaniel and daughter Esther captive, killed his wife and three children and wounded Samuel and Abigail."

Married in Wethersfield, Colony of Connecticut, November 10, 1670, Daniel Belden.⁸³

[*MARVIN* —

ARMS:—Argent a demi-lion rampant, sable, charged on the shoulder with a fleur-de-lis, or. Tongue and tips of claws gules.

The name Marvin is found in several English shires at the beginning of the fifteenth century. The Marvin family seat was established in the northeastern section of Essex before 1445. Here, for many generations, they owned and occupied large estates.

Edward Marvin owned "Brocken Heddes" and "Hartles". He owned and occupied "Dreybrockes", all in Essex.

Died in the year 1615.

Married Margaret, who died in May, 1633.

Issue among others, the youngest, a son.

Matthew Marvin, the founder of the American family who was baptized in St. Marys Church, Great Bentley, Essex, England, March 26, 1600. By his father's will he inherited "Dreybrockes" where he resided until after the death of his mother.

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In April, 1635, he sailed from the port of London in the "Increase", Robert Lea, Master and landed in Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in June of the same year. He was a member of the "Adventurers Company" formed for the purpose of colonizing Connecticut. His name is inscribed on the monument in Hartford, Connecticut as one of the twelve earliest settlers. Here he was active in the development of the new colony and was appointed surveyor of highways from 1639 to 1647.

In 1650, he joined in the settlement of Norwalk, Connecticut where he became an original proprietor. Judging from the many references to Matthew Marvin, in the early Norwalk records, he was one of the leaders in the town. That his name is still honored by the Norwalk citizens was shown in June, 1902 when the school committee of the East Norwalk district, by unanimous vote, named their new building "Marvin School".

He executed his will December 20, 1678; the inventory of his estate was taken July 12, 1680.

Died in Norwalk, Colony of Connecticut, in 1680.

Married in England in the year 1622, Elizabeth who was born in the year 1604.

Issue among eight others, a daughter.

Hannah Marvin, born in Essex, England, in October, 1634. Her age at the time of embarkation was given as one year.

Died after 1680.

Married in Norwalk, Connecticut, January 5, 1653/54, Thomas Seymour.⁸⁴

[GREGORY —

ARMS:—Per pale, argent and azure two lions rampant endorsed, counterchanged.

CREST:—Two lions heads endorsed and erased, argent and azure collared, counterchanged.

Gregory is the English form of the Greek word "gregorics" and is derived from a late and corrupted form of the Greek verb, meaning to watch or wake. It was in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries that family names were adopted. Many converted their father's single name into family names. In this way the Gregory family had its beginning in Lancashire, England.

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The seat of the Gregory family was "Highurst" in the township of Tyldesley-with-Shakerly, about ten miles west of Manchester. As early as 1230, Adam Gregory owned a vast estate called "Highurst" and there can be no question of his being the sire of this Gregory family, for in 1567 his name so appears on a pedigree chart approved by William Flower, Norroy King of Arms, and one of Queen Elizabeth's Heralds, who in that year made his official visitation of Lancashire. The "official" transcription with drawings of the Gregory coat-of-arms is on file at the College of Arms, Victoria Street, London.

Hugh Gregory, who appears in half a dozen durable prachments of the middle ages was one of the "Highurst" family, and was at the battle of Crecy in 1346.

Issue, a son and heir.

Robert Gregory, who in 1354/55 married Katherine, daughter of Thurston de Tyldesley.

Issue.

William Gregory who owned lands in Urmston in 1402.

Died "on Monday after the assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 1434".

Married Cecily.

Issue.

William Gregory who married in 1422 "Maude ye daughter of Thomas Hide".

Issue.

William Gregory who married Joan Spakeman.

Issue.

"*John Gregory, Gent*", who was an owner of "Highurst".

Died September 22, 1483.

Married Joan, who as widow Joan was a "Highurst" dowager.

Issue.

William Gregory, "of Highurst in County Lancashire, Gent".

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Married Dorothy, a daughter of "Mr. Pane of Kempnough, County Lancashire, Gent".

Issue among two others, a son.

Hugh Gregory who married Mary.

Issue.

Thomas Gregory, who migrated to the town of "Over Bough-ton" in Nottinghamshire.

Married Dorothy Beeston.

Issue.

John Gregory who married Alice Baylye. They transferred their interest in "Highurst" August 9, 1588 for forty pounds.

Issue among six others, a son.

Henry Gregory, the progenitor of the American Gregory clan who was born circa 1590. On October 4, 1625, he was a burgess in the town of Nottingham, England and in 1626, 27 and 1629 he was made "field reeve". In the town records of Nottingham about 1642 the following entry was made.

"*Henricus Gregorie*, Cordwener gone to New England".

In 1639, he left Nottinghamshire, England and sailed for Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was one of the first settlers of Springfield, Massachusetts, where an appropriation of land was made to him January 16, 1683. He was a cordwainer as were many of his descendants in the next several generations. In March, 1642, he removed to southern Connecticut that he might be near his son and daughters.

Died in Stratford, Colony of Connecticut, in 1655.

His wife died at Springfield, Massachusetts, between February, 1640/41 and January 5, 1641/42.

Issue among three children, the eldest son.

John Gregory, born in Nottinghamshire, England, circa 1615. He first settled at Plymouth, Plymouth Colony, here he was granted six acres "at the west end of the new field". Like his father, he was a shoemaker and first had a shop in New Haven, New Haven Colony, and later in Norwalk, Connecticut, where he

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held public office continuously, as Constable, Selectman and Deputy to the Colonial Court. He was official cow herder in 1659 and sealer of leather, 1674.

With seven others, he occupied the round set at the Church in Norwalk. This round seat was reserved for cheerful givers. During his useful lifetime, John Gregory accumulated much land and considerable wealth.

Died in the year 1689.

Married Sarah.

Issue among others, a son.

Jackin Gregory, who was born in New England circa 1642. A grant of a four acre homelot was made to him in Norwalk, Connecticut in 1666, and he was made a Freeman in 1669. He was a fence viewer in Norwalk in 1674/75; overseer of pounds in 1679; deputy to the General Court in May, 1695.

Died in Norwalk, Connecticut, circa 1698.

Married Mary.

Issue among seven others, a daughter.

Sarah Gregory, born in Norwalk, Connecticut, September 15, 1678.

Married after February 22, 1697/98, Captain John Seymour.⁸⁵

[*LAMBERT* —

ARMS:—Gules on a chevron between three lambs passant argent. A trefoil slipped, a chief cecky or and azure.

CREST:—A griffin, or and argent on purpure, carrying a rose gules.

MOTTO:—Persevere.

From history of undoubted credibility the Lambert family trace their origin to the roving clan of Lambards, who in the year 568, established the powerful Kingdom of Lambards, in Northern Italy, thence migrated to Normandy, where various orders of knighthood were bestowed upon members of the family.

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When William the Conqueror invaded England in 1066, Rodolph de Lambert accompanied him as his Knight at Arms, and was the first of the name in England. Various descendants of de Lambert settled in Wiltshire where one of the family was made the first Earl of Cavan.

Jesse Lambert, the American progenitor, was of the Wiltshire family, he was an officer in the British Navy and saw service in the Mediterranean where in a desperate engagement with the Turks, he captured a Turkish Corvette and returned to England amid the loud acclamations of the people.

Circa 1680, he immigrated to New England and landed at Boston. After a short stay in Boston, he proceeded to New Haven, thence to Milford, Connecticut, where he settled. In Milford, he resided on the west side of "Wepowage" (Wepauwaug) River, a few rods north of the Presbyterian Church. Upon his death, he willed land to his sons and legacies to his daughters.

Died in Milford, Connecticut, in the autumn of 1718.

Married Deborah Fowler.

(See Fowler)

Issue among others, a daughter.

Sarah Lambert, born in Milford, Connecticut, in the year 1693.

Married in 1709, John Dunning.⁸⁶

[HALENBECK —

Caspar Jacobse Halenbeck, the progenitor of the American family was born in Schleswig-Holstein. He immigrated to New Netherlands before 1645 and settled at Beverwyck (now Albany), New York. His homelot was located on the present Grand Street, which was originally named Hallenbeck in his honor.

January 22, 1657, he sold his Beverwyck property to Har-men Jacobse Bambus and removed to the "Loonenburg Patent", Cocksackie Township, which before 1800 was in Albany County and since then in Greene County.

In his will executed September 9, 1685, he devised two lots in Albany.

Died in Cocksackie, Province of New York in August, 1703.

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Issue among two sons, of which,

Isaac Casparse Halenbeck, owned land below Beverwyck (in early days the village only extended to Hudson Street on the south) on the north side of the "Beaver kil" (now Buttermilk Creek) which is mentioned in the Minutes of the Common Council after his death. In 1714, his widow petitioned the Council for an additoin of seven or eight acres to the west of "her land on the hill".

Isaac Casparse Hallenbeck executed his will November 17, 1708, which was probated March 28, 1709.

Died in January, 1709.

Married Dorothee Bosch.

(See Bosch)

Issue among six others, a son.

Jacob Halenbeck, baptized October 9, 1694.

Married Marie Visscher.

(See Visscher)

Issue among five others, a son.

Jacobus Halenbeck, born December 6, 1716.

Married Rachel Halenbeck.

(See Halenbeck, number two)

Issue, a daughter.

Catherine Halenbeck, born November 16, 1743.

Died of smallpox in Sheffield, Maasachusetts, December 13, 1776.

Married John Spoor.⁸⁷

[SMITH —

Samuel Smith, the American progenitor of this Smith Family was born in Ipswich, County Suffolk, England in the year 1602. On April 10, 1634, with his wife and four children, he embarked at the place of his birth for Watertown, Massachusetts Bay Colony in the "Elizabeth" of Ipswich. He was made a Freeman in Watertown in September, 1634, and soon thereafter removed to Wethersfield, Colony of Connecticut. In the early town

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records of Wethersfield he is always spoken of as "Samuel Smith, Felmonger". From this it appears, that among many other activities, he was a tanner and dealer in furs and leather.

In Stiles History of Ancient Wethersfield, we find that in November, 1649, the General Court "authorized Samuel Smith and the rest of the owners of the shipp at Wethersfield, to get and make so many pipe staves, as will freight out the said shipp the first voyage". This ship named the "Tryall" (Trial) was the first ship of record built in the Colony of Connecticut.

His homestead was located on the present Broad Street in Wethersfield, and in the division of 1659, he was awarded lot number twelve.

He was a Selectman and Magistrate and represented Wethersfield as a Deputy to the General Court at Hartford from 1641 to 1663.

Circa 1661, he removed to Hadley, Massachusetts Bay Colony where he was assigned lot number twenty-seven on the original proprietors list. In Hadley, he also held important Church, State and Military posts. He represented Hadley as a Deputy in the years 1661 to 1673. He served as associate judge for Hampshire County Court 1678-1679 and as Lieutenant, was the ranking militia officer of Hadley from 1663 to 1678.

Lieutenant Samuel Smith received a license to sell wine in Hadley in 1675. For twenty years he served Hadley as a Selectman.

The inventory of his estate was taken January 17, 1681.

Died in Hadley, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1681.

Married in England, Elizabeth, who was born in 1602 and died in Hadley, Massachusetts Bay Colony, March 16, 1686.

Issue among others, a daughter.

Elizabeth Smith, born in Ipswich, County Suffolk, England, in the year 1627. Married (first in Wethersfield), in 1646, Nathaniel Foote. After his death in 1655, married (second), William Gull of Wethersfield.⁸⁸

[*FOWLER* —

ARMS:—Azure, a chevron argent charged with three crosses

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formee sable, between three lions passant guardant,
or.

CREST:—An owl argent, to which is added a ducal coronet
or.

The name Fowler is of Norman origin. Its meaning is bird hunter or one who sets snares for fowls.

Joseph Fowler of Derbyshire, England had three sons, William, Joseph, and Richard, each of whom came to America.

William Fowler, the eldest son of Joseph Fowler and a graduate of Cambridge University, sailed from London, England, in the company of the Reverend John Davenport and several others of good character and fortune. They landed at Boston, Massachusetts, June 26, 1637.

After a ten month sojourn, several of the original party, including William Fowler and the Reverend John Davenport sailed from Boston, March 30, 1638, with the idea of founding a new colony. After a fortnight's sail they landed at the Indian village of "Quinnipiac", which later became New Haven, Connecticut.

He was one of the original proprietors of the New Haven Colony, having subscribed to the constitution for its government in that famous meeting which took place on June 4, 1639, in Neuman's barn.

He was active in the founding of Milford, Connecticut, and was the first on its list of trustees; only he and one other founder were distinguished by the prefix "Mr.". At the first meeting of the Milford Company in the Spring of 1639, he was chosen Judge and was ever after referred to in Milford records as "Magistrate William Fowler", serving as magistrate from 1639 to 1654. He was one of the "seven pillars" in the organization of the first Church of Milford. At the second General Court, held in Milford, March 9, 1640, "it was agreed between Magistrate William Fowler and the Brethren that Mr. Fowler should build a mill and have her going by the last of September". The mill was established in due time and became, as might be expected, of great importance in the life of the village.

William Fowler was one of the few men in this community who had had the advantage of a classical education; yet he was known for his piety as well as his learning and always had the

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interests of his fellow townsmen at heart, so was respected and admired by them all.

Died in New Haven, New Haven Colony, in 1662.

Issue among others, a son.

Captain William Fowler, born in England and immigrated to the New World with his parents. He remained in New Haven and did not participate in the settling of Milford. He took the oath of fidelity in 1644 and was admitted to the General Court in 1645. Fowler's Cove and Fowler's Creek were both named in his honor.

In the present village of Whitneyville, Connecticut, about two miles from New Haven, Captain William Fowler erected a mill in 1645 which he sold to the town in 1659 for one hundred pounds. Many years later, Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin, had his establishment here for the manufacture of fire arms.

William Fowler was chosen successively, Sergeant, Lieutenant and Captain of the "New Haven Town Company". He is mentioned in both the Hartford and New Haven Colonial Records as one to raise troops for defense against the threatened incursion of Dutch. His will dated October 3, 1682 was probated in June, 1683.

Died in New Haven in the year 1683.

Married in New Haven circa 1645, Mary Tapp.
(See Tapp)

Issue among ten others, a daughter.

Deborah Fowler, baptized at New Haven, Colony of New Haven, June 1, 1658.

Married May 10, 1685, Jesse Lambert.⁸⁹

[*BOSCH* —

Hendrik Bosch (or Bos) was the son of Hendrik Bos of Leyden, Holland. In the autumn of 1660, he embarked with his family from Leyden on the ship "Faith". The following December, they debarked at New Amsterdam.

November 29, 1671, he became a member of the Dutch Church, in New York. In 1674, he owned and resided on the north side of Pearl Street, east of Broad. Before 1686, he removed to Beaver Street, where he lived between Broadway and

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Pearl. Hendrik Bosch also owned a large farm in Harlem.

He executed his will April 23, 1701, however, it was never recorded.

Died in New York before 1705.

Married (first), in Holland, Anna Marie Remback.

Married (second), in Holland circa 1656, Marie Eshysen, the daughter of Gerrit Eshysen.

Issue by (second) marriage, among eight others, a daughter.

Dorothea Bosch, baptized in New York Dutch Church, May 1, 1661.

Married Isaac Casparse Halenbeck.⁹⁰

[*VISCHER* —

ARMS:—Per bend argent, a caster sable, running upward.
Or, paly wavy of three, gules.

The spelling of the surname of this family has been retained in the original form in America, although it appears variously as *Visscher*, *Visser*, *Visselaar*, *DeVysselaar* and *Devesser*. In English it means Fisher.

Bastiaen Visscher of Hoorn, near Amsterdam, Holland, had issue among others, a son.

Harmen Bastiaanse Visscher, born in the year 1619, probably at Hoorn, Holland, for that was the home of his father in 1675.

He immigrated to America before 1649 and resided in New Amsterdam for a short time, then removed to Beverwyck, (now Albany) New Netherlands. His homelot was on the west side of Pearl Street, between the present Maiden Lane and Steuben Street, Albany. His garden was on the river side below Hudson Street.

In 1662, he owned at least two houses in Beverwyck for in August of that year he granted and conveyed a house and lot adjoining the grantor on the north.

Harmen Bastiaanse Visscher was a surveyor and carpenter by occupation and, he was the village surveyor in 1666 and 1667.

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Died circa 1692.

Married in New Amsterdam, circa 1651, Hester Tjerkse, who died after November, 1693.

Issue among four others, a son.

Nanning Harmense Visscher, born in Beverwyck circa 1663. He was a sea captain and in the year 1711, skipper of the sloop "Mary".

Died in April 1730 and was buried the eighth day of that month.

Married January 6, 1686, Alida Vinhagen.
(See Vinhagen)

Issue among others, a daughter.

Mary Visscher, baptized at Albany, December 4, 1689.

Married November 18, 1715, Jacob Halenbeck.⁹¹

[*HALENBECK* —

Family number two.

Caspar Jacobse Halenbeck.

Turn to page 135.

Issue among one other, a son.

Jan Casparse Halenbeck, who had large estates at Coxsackie and Klinkenberg (now Athens), New York. From the description, the latter covered several thousand acres "stretching southward and westward as far as ye Murtherers Creek and northward until you came against ye little Neuten hook". He signed his will May 25, 1725 and it was probated April 23, 1735.

Buried at Albany, Province of New York, December 28, 1730.

Married Rachel Willemse.
(See Willemse)

Issue among others, a son.

Caspar Janse Halenbeck who owned large estates and many negro slaves. He resided near the present village of Athens, New York. He made his will July 26, 1745. The following is an abstract from it.

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"I Casper Jansen Halenbeck, of Loonenburgh, Albany County, yoeman, give to my Wife Maddalena, to my Sons Jan Caspersen, Merten, to my Daughters Mary, wife of Johannis Klaw and Rachel, wife of Jacob Halenbeck, to my granddaughter Catrine Klaw, Grandson Casper, son of Jan Caspersen, to my Grandson Casper, son of William, my Farm at Coxsackie, my homefarm on the flats, my share in Loonenburgh or Canis-keek Patent and my land at Freehold, Albany County. Executors, the wife and son Merten." Witnesses, Nickolas Pare, Daniel Pare, both of Albany County, Yoeman and Jacob Freese.

The above was probated August 17, 1756.

Died circa 1756.

Married Magdalen — .

Issue among four others, a daughter.

Rachel Halenbeck.

Married December 15, 1738, Jacobus Halenbeck.⁹²

[TAPP —

ARMS:—Or, on a fess between three crosses crosslet fitchee azure a lion passant.

CREST:—A greyhound crouchant sable, lined and collared or.

Surname authorities state that the patronymic Tapp finds its origin in one of two ways, first, that it is a variant form of Topp, this name was bestowed upon one who resided on a hill or mountain, and the other, an abbreviation of one of the Tap names; for instance Tapster a woman who had the care of an Inn tap; Tapper; the masculine form is Tapster.

Edmund Tapp, the progenitor of the Tapp family in America was born in Hertfordshire, England.

In May, 1637, the Davenport party landed in Boston, Massachusetts; five weeks later another ship arrived. The second group was compose entirely of Hertfordshire people, and was headed by Peter Prudden. The Tapp family were members of this second party which joined with the Reverend Davenport group in forming the New Haven Company.

Edmund Tapp took a prominent part in this enterprise. He was seventh on the list of planters and received fifty-two and

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one-half acres in the first division of New Haven and one hundred seventy-four acres in the second division.

In the late autumn of 1638, he evidently made a voyage either to Cape Cod or Massachusetts Bay, for on February 5, 1639, he demanded from the Court "Money expended Bringing cattle from the Bay".

February 12, 1639, he and four other New Haven planters journeyed to the Wepauwaug and there purchased land from Asantawae, a sachem of the Paugusset Indians, who had a village upon its banks. This was the original purchase of what was soon to become Milford, New Haven Colony.

The First Church of Milford was formed in New Haven, August 22, 1639. "Mr." Edmund Tapp was one of the "Seven Pillars" selected. At the first General Court (Town Meeting) held in Milford, November 20, 1639, he was granted a Free Planter and was one of two out of sixty-six original planter to have "Mr." prefixed to his name, the other being his son-in-law "Mr." William Fowler. At the above meeting, he was chosen one of the five judges.

At the General Court in New Haven, October 27, 1643, Edmund Tapp was elected Magistrate and the following year represented Milford at the New Haven Colony Court of Magistrates. He later became assistant Governor of the New Haven Colony.

His will, which has been lost was executed April 1, 1653, and the inventory of his estate amounted to seven hundred and thirteen pounds was taken April 26 of the same year.

Died in the month of April, 1653.

Married Anne who made her will August 17, 1673. In her will, Mrs. Anne Tapp calls William Fowler her son-in-law and property is bequeathed to him and his three daughters.

Issue among at least one other, a daughter.

Mary Tapp who married Captain William Fowler.⁹³

[VINHAGEN —

Vinhagen is a time honored Dutch name common in Holland in the sixteenth century.

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Dirch Vinhagen came from Geeman, Province of Munster, Holland.

Died in the year 1659.

Married Aeltie, who died in the same year.

Issue among others, a son.

Jan Dirkse Vinhagen born in Geeman, Holland in 1633. He immigrated to the New Netherlands and settled in Beverwyck where he was well established before 1657, for on June 2, of that year, Jan Vinhagen, Burgess, purchased by deed a home in Beverwyck. As a member of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church (and undoubtedly because his handwriting was particularly good) he was appointed to keep the Church records for the year of 1668. In the Albany, New York records under the date of July 16, 1668 "the honorable Jan Vinhagen, master tailor, born in Geeman gave the powere of attorney to Mr. Herman Vedder, merchant, in order that he could make a trip to Holland to settle the estate of his late father and mother Dirch Aeltia Vinhagen".

In 1669, his homelot was in the block where the present State Capital now stands. It fronted on State Street.

Died after the year 1708.

Married Maritjie.

Issue among two others, a daughter.

Alida Vinhagen, who married January 6, 1686, Nanning Harmense Visscher⁹⁴

[WILLEMSE —

Teunis Willemse (Van Wout Bergh) son of Willem Theunise, immigrated to the New World from Heyvelt, Province of Utrecht, Holland. He was residing in Beverwyck (Albany) before July 17, 1668, at which time he gave his occupation as husbandman.

February 8, 1677, "Teunis Willemse Van Wout Pergh" purchased land "over the river" (i.e., Hudson River) at "Canastagioene".

Married in Holland, Jannetie Hendrikse.

Issue among three others, a daughter.

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Rachel Willemse who married circa 1675, Jan Casperse Halenbeck.⁹⁵

Issue of Robert and Mary Pamela (Woolston) Cummings:

1. Nattie May, born in Toledo, Ohio, March 30, 1862; died July 14, 1866.
2. Robert Woolston, born September 20, 1865; died September 17, 1903.
3. MARY (MAME) CUMMINGS, of whom below.
4. Jesse, born June 24, 1871; died July 17, 1871.
5. Harry White, born April 5, 1875; died September, 1916; married Luella Dority, September 15, 1899. Luella (Dority) Cummings was the founder of the Luella Cummings Home for Girls, in Toledo.

IV

Mary (Mame), Cummings, daughter of Robert and Mary Pamela (Woolston) Cummings was born in Toledo, Ohio, March 14, 1868. She was educated in Toledo and attended Miss Jaudon's School, 385 Madison Avenue, New York City. She has travelled in both North and South America, and has spent much time in Europe.

During her long residence in Toledo, Mary (Cummings) Holbrook, took great interest in the charitable work of her native city; although she always participated in its social life to the fullest extent, she still found time to serve as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Luella Cummings Home for Girls. As might be expected her greatest interest was in this work, for the Home for Girls was founded and fostered by her sister-in-law and by herself. Besides this interest in the improvement of the social life of young girls, Mrs. Holbrook for many years served on the Board of Trustees of the Old Ladies Home in Toledo.

For over thirty years she lived happily with her husband in Toledo, residing the greater part of the time in the Miltimore

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Apartments, Winthrop and Ashland Streets. In 1928, upon the death of her husband, Mrs. Holbrook removed to 2600 Boulevard, Jersey City, New Jersey, that she might be near her daughter who was living there. In 1940 she removed to 1035 Park Avenue, New York City where she has since resided.

In her religion, Mrs. Holbrook follows her ancestors, she is a staunch Presbyterian and is, at present, a member of the Brick Presbyterian Church, 1040 Park Avenue, New York.

Married June 17, 1896, Ralph Sheldon Holbrook.

Issue, of Ralph Sheldon and Mary (Mame) (Cummings) Holbrook, an only child.

Annette Cummings Holbrook, of whom below.

XI

Annette Cummings Holbrook, daughter of Ralph Sheldon Holbrook and Mary (Mame) (Cummings) Holbrook was born in Toledo, Ohio, September 14, 1898. She attended private schools in her native city and finished her education at the Masters School, Dobbs Ferry, New York. Her cultural life was further broadened through extensive travel, both in Europe and in North and South America.

She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, Daughters of the American Revolution and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

Mrs. McMaster has always taken a keen interest in the history and genealogy of her family and it is because of this interest that this compilation was begun, and it is through her generosity that this work has been published.

Her residence is in Jersey City, New Jersey.

Married November 9, 1921, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, John Dennis McMaster.

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John Dennis McMaster, son of John Stevenson and Jane (Dennis) McMaster was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, September 2, 1897. After attending Newark Academy, Newark, New Jersey, he matriculated at Princeton University. While still a student at Princeton, World War I broke out; when this country declared war, John Dennis McMaster eager to do his share "to make the World safe for democracy" left Princeton to join the Navy. Here he served as Ensign, throughout the War.

At the close of the war, he returned to Princeton and received his A. B. degree in 1919. He attended the Yale University School of Law from the autumn of 1919 to the summer of 1921 and Columbia University Law School in 1921 and 1922.

John Dennis McMaster was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1922 and practiced in Jersey City, New Jersey for the next seven years. In 1929, he became a member of the law firm of Gifford, Woody, Carter and Hays, with offices at 1 Wall Street, New York, New York. In 1939 he served as Special Master of Chancery of the State of New Jersey. He is a member of both the New Jersey and New York Bar Associations.

Mr. McMaster is a member of the Board of Managers of the Provident Institution for Savings, Jersey City, New Jersey; and a Director of the Colonial Life Insurance Company. He is also a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, and of the Family Service Association. He serves his Alma Mater as a member of its Graduate Council; he is also a member of the New Jersey Chapter of the Society of Colonial Wars.

His clubs include, the Princeton (New York); Campus (Princeton, New Jersey). He is also a member of the Downtown Association (New York). In politics, Mr. McMaster is a member of the Democratic party; in religion, a member of the Presbyterian Church. He shares many interests with his wife, among which is a love of travel, during less troubled times, together, they have journeyed through Europe, and both North

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and South America.

Residence Jersey City, New Jersey.

Issue of John Dennis and Annette Cummings (Holbrook) McMaster.

1. Joan Holbrook McMaster, born in Jersey City, New Jersey, October 8, 1922. She has been educated at the Bergen School for Girls, Jersey City, New Jersey; Kent Place School, Summit, New Jersey; Masters School, Dobbs Ferry, New York and matriculated at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York in the autumn of 1940, from where she expects to graduate with the class of 1944.

Miss Joan made her debut both at the Bachelor's Cotillion in Baltimore, Maryland, December 1, 1940, and at the St. Regis Hotel, New York, New York, December 23, 1940. Both she and her sister have traveled with their parents, both here and abroad.

2. Annette Sheldon McMaster, born in Jersey City, New Jersey, January 19, 1929. She first attended the Bergen School for Girls in Jersey City and is now a pupil at the Spence School in New York City.⁹⁶

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